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VOL. XVIII NO. 9— BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

BRITAIN'S REPLY TO CONGRESS DECISION.

Policy Of Repression Foreshadowed.

STORM OVER RUSSELL'S SPEECH.

Tory Press Pats Him For "Saying The Truth About India."

MR. BENN PERTURBED.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

With reference to the despatches published in the "Morning Post" and "Times" from their Delhi correspondents foreshadowing the policy of enforcement of law by the Government of India by treating as violation of law, calling for prosecutions etc. the actions of Congressmen propogating the Indepence ideal and preparing the country for non-violent civil disobedience the Free Press of India made extensive enquiries with a view to secure confirmation or contradiction. As the result of the enquiries the Free Press of India is able to confirm that despatches to "Morning Post" and "Times" are well-founded. It is understood that Mr. Wedgwood Benn had some consultations with the India Council in regard to this question and that the Council agreed that Government of India's decision to prosecute Congressmen who attempt to give effect to the Congress programme of mass disobedience should be supported. Enquiries elicited that although Labour circles are fully aware of the repercussions of a policy of repression, they are help less to prevent it.—Free Press.

SUPPRESSION OF CONGRESS PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

Govt. Of India's New Year Resolve.

LONDON, Jan: 8.

In reference to the decisions taken by the Lahore Congress the question which has been engaging the attention both in England and India has been as to what attitude should be taken by the Indian authorities in regard to the propaganda which may be carried in India in order to give effect to the Congress decisions. Opinion in informed circles was that the Labour Government proposed to leave the question entirely to the discretion of the Government of India as they were confident that Lord Irwin would not be hustled into any campaign of repression and that prosecutions would be sought to be confined to actual outbreaks of disorder. Since then however, disquietening reports are received from India.

According to the Delhi correspondent of the "Times" the New Year resolution of the Government of India is to enforce law and this resolution would apply not only to acts of violence, actual crimes as well as organisation for mass disobedience, but also to speeches calculated to incite people towards the perpetration of offences.

According to the Delhi correspondent of the "Morning Post" Indian authorities are decided not to permit the Congress to take steps to implement the Congress resolution.

Commenting on this despatch editorially the "Morning Post" says: We facilitate Lord Irwin on his resolve and adds referring to the Moderates, "these hacks, if spiritless, may be useful for the occasion, but it is futile to build future hopes on them. The paper also warns Europeans who according to that paper seem to be trimming their sails to the wind that "if British authority is once withdrawn trade collapses." This warning is evidently in reference to the telegram of the European Association that the policy of the Round Table Conference should remain unchanged and that the Conference should be held early.—Free Press.

"ILL-CONSIDERED" SPEECH EVEN IN ITS FULL.

—:o:—

"Daily Herald" Slashes Naeb Vazir Of India Office.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The "Daily Herald" in an editorial says even in its full and accurate form Earl Russell's speech is ill-considered. Evidently Earl Russell was talking "colloquially" without weighing his words. But Under-Secretaries, particularly those in such a post as he holds, must learn to weigh their words and not use loose phrases which are liable to be misconstrued. The "Daily Herald" emphasises that the Government's intention and policy are in no way changed.—Reuter.

EARL RUSSELL EXPLAINS.

—o—

A "Misleading Summary" Of His Speech.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Earl Russell, interviewed by Reuter, was surprised at the criticisms of his Cambridge speech. He said that the summary was so abridged that it was most misleading." The fuller report should convince even the worst critics that I pleaded for co-operation in the best interests of England and India. The whole speech was devoted to explaining the position of India to those Britishers who have no time to study it. I did not use the phrase that 'Dominion Status is not possible for a long time.' I said that evolution of democratic institutions had taken a long time in our country and even now they were not perfect, that I hoped by the co-operation of Indians we might be able to evolve a workable scheme in the best interests of all; and that in this matter the Labour Party was absolutely sincere. I hope my Indian friends will not be misguided by such misleading reports. I deplore the attitude of the Congress as much as the attitude of the Tories and their press who are causing the present embarrassment. I trust my Indian friends will rally round the proposals of Lord Irwin than whom there is no better friend of India."—Reuter.

MR. BENN DISTURBED.

—:o:—

Likely Storm In Commons.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

With reference to Earl Russell's statement to Press agencies, Labour circles do not regard it as sufficiently authoritative and complete. Mr. Wedgwood Benn, it is said, is considerably disturbed over this incident. There is likely to be some storm in the House of Commons over this incident.—Free Press.

BANDITS' SPECTACULAR COUP.

—:o:—

DINNER PARTY SURPRISED.

Govt. Officials Carried Off As Hostage.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Foochow.—A communist banditry styled the "Peoples Armies" carried out a spectacular coup. They burst in on an official dinner party attended by Yang-shu-Chiang, Chief Commander of the Chinese Navy and Civil Governor of Fukien Province and five other members of the Fukien provincial government, trussed them up with ropes and carried off all six, holding Yang-shu-Chiang as hostage at Foochow, while others have been taken up the river to Minkiang.—Reuter.

COUNTERACTING INDEPENDENCE ACITATION.

—:o:—

Mr. Yakub Hasan's Plan.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Apropos the Committee appointed by the National Liberal Federation to bring about combination of all parties for the purpose of securing a constitution based on Dominion Status, Mr. Yakub Hasan has addressed a letter to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, convener, in the course of which he emphasises the need for a very strong working organisation to carry the message of National freedom and interdominion alliance to counteract the independence programme of the Congress. He declares it behoves all who believe that Dominion Status is the only possible practical, and wholesome form in which India can attain her independence immediately, to do their utmost to set up a National Indian Union to run parallel to the Congress. Mr. Yakub Husan considers it advisable that the invitation for the Conference be sent over the signature of a few prominent members of each party.—A. P.

CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE DAY.

—:o:—

Mr. Iyengar's Statement.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has issued a statement supporting the Congress President's appeal for the celebration of the adoption of Complete Independence on 26th January, which, he says, should be imposing and disciplined. Mr. Iyengar hopes that Council parties as a whole, whether they agree to the boycott of councils or not will agree to independence creed and boycott of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

Satin Sen Furnishes Bail.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Satindra Nath Sen, the leader of Satyagraha movement in Barisal, furnished the required bail to-day for his release to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, when called upon. Jogendra Nath Maitra, Zemindar of Pabna, and former M.L.C. stood surety. Jail warrant conveying Magisterial order has been sent to Barisal.—A. P.

Manchester Honours Famous Journalist.

—:o:—

RUGBY, Jan. 9.

The Manchester City Council, to-day, decided to confer Freedom of the City on Mr. C. P. Scott for many years the famous editor of the "Manchester Guardian".—B. O. W.

ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE APPEAL.

—:o:—

Not Manufactured To Kill.

BHAGATSINGH ARGUES HIS OWN CASE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The approaches to the High Court were again strictly guarded by the Police when hearing of Assembly Bomb case was resumed today before Justices Fforde and Addison. The court room was again crowded with visitors and lawyers. There were a number of Indian and European ladies, including wives of some of the High Court Judges who were in the lawyers' 'block'. Mr. Le Rossigland, a retired Judge of the High Court watched the proceedings from the dias, where the two Judges were seated.

Resuming the arguments, Mr Asaf Ali submitted that the bomb did not explode with any force. The prosecution story that the bombs exploded into 158 fragments might have been created by the stapede that followed the explosion.

EXPERT'S SHALLOW KNOWLEDGE.

He next read out the various

MAILED FIST IN SAMOA.

—:o:—

BLANK CHEQUE TO ADMINISTRATOR.

Strong Measures To Cow Down Samoans

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Wellington.—In consequence of the murder of a policeman during the outbreak at Apia, on December 30, the New Zealand Government have decided to adopt firmer policy in Samoa; and authorised the administrator to take whatever action is necessary to assert law and maintain order. The cruiser "Dunedin," carrying a seaplane, has left Auckland for Samoa. Official notices have been posted at the chief centres in Samoa requiring all Samoans not usually resident within certain areas to leave them and return to their own homes before January 11. 58 specified persons have been called upon to meet the Administrator at Mulinu, to-day, and 28 others whose arrest for various offences has been prevented by the native organisation Mau have been required to surrender at Apia before noon on January 11.—Reuter.

RESIGN FROM THE LEGISLATURES.

To Seek Re-Election Is To Disobey Congress Mandate.

PT. JAWAHARLAL ANSWERS CRITICS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress has issued the following press statement:—

"In response to the Congress mandate a large number of members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures have already sent in their resignations and intimation of fresh resignations is being received daily in the All-India Congress Committee office. A number of press statements, many of them emanating from New Delhi, have, however, been issued recently attacking the boycott of Councils. Leading Congressmen have described the main resolution as "outrageous" and others have stated that this resolution did not represent the view of the country. I shall like to remind all these critics that this resolution was passed by the Congress almost unanimously, less than a dozen persons voting against it in the final stage. All the amendments with the exception of one were defeated by overwhelming majorities. In particular the amendment for deletion of the boycott of the Legislatures had very little support, only a handful voting for it. The only amendment which was largely supported, but which was ultimately defeated, was one for the removal of the clause of appreciation of the Viceroy's efforts. They did not affect in any way the operative part of the resolution. It may therefore be asserted with confidence that the Congress almost unanimously approved of the line of action laid down in the principal resolution. Any person who does not act accordingly or who does not resign from the Legislatures or having resigned seeks re-election to them clearly disobeys the Congress direction in a vital particular.—Free Press.

that it was not a miraculous escape. The circumstances and environments have had a good deal to do with the explosion of the bombs, and pointed out from the evidence of Mr. Robson that he was also of the same view.

NOT MADE TO KILL.

Mr. Asaf Ali, counsel for Dutt, continuing his arguments said that materials had been used in the bomb as retardent to weaken the force of the explosion. He submitted that certain portions had been expunged in the lower Court from the statement of Dutt although they were not irrelevant.

BHAGAT SINGH ARGUES HIS CASE.

After lunch Bhagatsingh argued his own case. He said their intention was not to kill. They had taken all possible precautions to make the bomb harmless. He emphasised they had no malice against any body. They had certain ideals and they wanted to utilise certain means to demonstrate them. He said they did not care whether their sentence was reduced or not but they wanted that the word "malice" should be deleted.

Bhagat Singh then dealt with the motive behind their action and said the motive cannot be brushed aside from any action. Their intention was pure. They did not want to commit any murder or to cause injury to any body. They simply wanted to raise signal against danger which threatened society. "General Dyer killed hundreds of men.....".

Justice Forde: You may cite legal precedents.

Bhagat Singh: Could any one tell me why Dyer far from being prosecuted, was rewarded There must be something behind his action.

Justice Forde: What bearing has that on this case?

"WE STAND FOR AN IDEAL".

Bhagat Singh: I have not come here to fight legal wordings over our charge. I have come here to prove that we did not do it with any malice as the Sessions Judge attributed to us. And if I succeed therein, I have won. We have certain ideal.

Justice Forde at this stage told him that he could not permit propaganda in the Court.

Proceeding, Bhagat Singh said that it was said that they threw powerful bombs with a malicious motive on the floor of the Assembly. But he contended the reverse was the case. There were leaders like Pandits Motilal, Malaviya, President Patel, Messrs. Kelkar and Jayakar. How could they jeopardise their lives by throwing powerful bombs? The bombs were constructed in such a manner as to be incapable of rendering serious harm.—Free Press.

TIME TO CRY HALT HAS COME.

Mr. Chandavarkar On Bombay Municipal Finances.

THIRD DEFICIT BUDGET.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Chairman, Standing Committee, presented the Budget for 1930-31 to the Municipal Corporation on Thursday. It showed an estimated income of Rs. 332 lacs and expenditure of about Rs. 337 lacs "leaving a deficit of about Rs. five lacs." He regretted that it was the third deficit budget and in spite of the best efforts of the Standing Committee it was not possible to reduce the deficit still further. He complimented Mr. Tambe, Chief Accountant, the Secretary and his two assistants, Messrs. Nadkarni and Mullaferoz for their great assistance in piloting the budget through the Standing Committee. Mr. Chandavarkar in introducing the budget said:—

As the House will notice, the form and structure of the Budget have been changed to a certain extent as a result of the reorganisation of various branches of the Engineering department. I shall frankly admit that the Budget is in no way a spectacular Budget. The task of the Commissioner and the Standing Committee in preparing and scrutinising the Budget was rendered difficult by the refusal of the G. I. P. Railway to pay their dues during the last two years. Happily as a result of the strenuous fight put up by both Mr Clayton and Mr. Dalal and, I must acknowledge, also by the Government of Bombay, the Government of India have decided the issue in our favour and the arrears which have been taken into account during 1930-31 will be received by us during the current year. The payment of these arrears during the current year will increase the estimated opening balance and decrease the estimated income for 1930-31 by Rs. 14,32,000.

TIME FOR CAUTION COME.

As a result of the non-payment of the arrears by the G. I. P. Railway during the current year the apparent surplus of about Rs. 9 lakhs will be converted into a deficit of about Rs. 5 lakhs. The real estimated income is about Rs. 332 lakhs and expenditure about Rs. 337 lakhs leaving a deficit of about Rs. 5 lakhs. The Budget therefore is a deficit Budget, and what is to be regretted, is that it is the third of a series of deficit Budgets since 1928-29. I regret that in spite of the best efforts of the Standing Committee, it was not possible to reduce the deficit still further. A net cut of Rs. 1,18,000 effected by the Standing Committee may not appear appreciable, but it will be realised that the scope for reduction is very much restricted having regard to the compulsory nature of a majority of our items of expenditure. As has been observed by the Treasurer of a Municipal Corporation in England, "it is hardly ever possible to withdraw a service when once it has been started or to reduce a service when once it has been increased." But the series of recurring deficits during the last three years ought to make us pause and take stock of our financial position. Our aim ought to be not only to keep a vigilant eye on our expenditure but also to see that the normal and unavoidable growth in our expenditure does not exceed the normal growth in our income. In short we must make a real and sincere effort to balance our Budget and the sooner we do it the better for our finances. For that purpose it is necessary to consider to what extent our income is elastic so as to enable us to regulate the growth in our expenditure and thus balance our Budget on the basis of existing obligations and commitments.

EXPENDITURE SIDE.

It will be useful to examine the nature of the growth in our expenditure and our income during the last five years. Let me first take the expenditure side and take as my starting point the year subsequent to Sir M. Visvesvaraya's enquiry, namely 1925-26. In that year the total expenditure was Rs 291 lakhs as against Rs. 337 lakhs being the estimated expenditure for 1930-31, i.e. an increase of Rs. 46 lakhs. The principal factors contributing to increase in expenditure are as under:—

	(000 omitted)
Debt Charges	26.45
Hospitals	8,32
Education.	3,31
Water Works Maintenance	3.47
Loan Works Staff	2,70
Lighting.	10
Anti Malarial Measures	1,14
Provident Fund Contribution	1,26
Contribution to C. I. Trust	3,07
Road Renewal Surfaces Fund	2,35
	52,06
Deduct:—	
Commission for collection of Town Duties	95
	51,10

As against this increase of Rs. 51 lakhs the actual increase is Rs. 46 lakhs showing a difference of about Rs. 5 lakhs which may be taken as savings contributed by other services representing the result of the policy of systematic retrenchment pursued by the Corporation and the Executive in recent years.

In regard to the above items of expenditure the increase of Rs. 26,45,000 in debt charges, is due to Rs. 10,00,000 under Water Works and Rs. 16,44,000 on account of development schemes. These increases could not have been avoided having regard to the Commitments of the Corporation.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

Continuing he said:—

I shall now refer to one important factor which has a direct bearing on our finances, namely, the industrial situation with special reference to the textile industry. Take away the mill industry and Bombay will be reduced to a small fishing town. No doubt the Port is there, but other ports on the west coast are fast springing up into existence leading to inevitable diversion of trade. The depression in the industry is having a serious effect on our income from taxes on Mills both in the shape of general tax on valuation and water rate by measurement. In regard to water, the consumption by mills in 1927-28 was 93 million gallons as against 66 millions in 1928-29, during which we had a prolonged mill strike. We had also to meet heavy claims for vacancy refunds and drawbacks owing to closure of the mills during that year. From a climatic point of view, it is a well-known fact that Bombay is an ideal place for the Mill industry, and I submit that it is our duty as a Municipality to see that the centre of cotton industry is not shifted from Bombay. As it is, on account of labour troubles and high incidence of taxation in the City there is a tendency to remove the Mills from Bombay to places where there are better facilities from the point of view of cheap labour and the supply of raw material or the sale of finish-

(Continued on page 8.)

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(DETAIL ON PAGE 5.)

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P & O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1930		ALL	
11 Jan.	Ranpura ..		16,601
18 „	Rajputana* ..	VESSELS	16,568
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
8 „	Morea ..		10,954
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-I-Hind	NOW SAIL	11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..	DIRECT	16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 „	Morea(Extra)		10,946
19 „	Razmak ..		10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..	FROM	11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	BOMBAY	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia		11,120
7 June	Mantua ..	WITHOUT	10,946
14 „	Comorin ..		15,132
21 „	Maloja ..		20,837
28 „	Razmak ..		10,857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
12 „	Malwa ..	FRAN-	11,000
19 „	Naldera x	SHIPMENT	16,088
26 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
2 Aug	Morea ..		10,946
9 „	Macedonia ..	AT	11,120
16 „	Narkunda x ..		16,578
23 „	Razmak ..		10,852
30 „	Rajputana ..	ADEN	16,567
6 Sept.	Ranpura ..		16,601
13 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
20 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
27 „	Mantua ..		10,946

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

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FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

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To London and back by Sea ..	£108	£76
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To Marseilles and back	£100	£73

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te about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ..	Dumala	8,422

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B	£56	£108
C	£50	£90

SHIPPING.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930		
17th Jan.	Macedonia.	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
22nd Jan	Alipore* ..	Straits China & Japan
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
9th May	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th „	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia
29th „	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
12th Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th „	Morea ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only

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1930		
10th Jan.	Varela ..	Bawshya Karaoni
11th Jan	Chakla ..	Karaoni via P P bunder Dwarka an O Mandvi
13th Jan	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder, P' Okha & O'Mandvi
15th Jan.	Khandalla	East & South Africa
15th Jan.	Barjora ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports,
17th Jan.	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar.

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Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	— —	2 22 „
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneyama Maru	5274	19 Jan.	31 „
Nagano Maru ..	3824	25 „	6 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	— —	@ 3 „
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	23 Jan.	9 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10309	6 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakosan Maru ..	10509	20 Feb.	9 Mar.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	Maiden 6 Feb.	12 Feb.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Feb	26 Feb.

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—Several CANVASSERS for selling our extra quality DARJEELING TEA on a salary of Rs. 100/-, Rs. 50/-, Rs. 25/- respectively plus Commission with a Security of Rs. 200/- in G. P. Notes, Apply with one anna stamp for terms to S. SINGHA, 111, Radha Bazar, Calcutta.

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, The Bombay, Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

REWARD.

PEGEON coloured, Gujrati talking, Jangbari Parrot, named 'Raghu' has flown away. Finder will be well rewarded. See MANAGER, 'ARYA NIVAS' LODGE, Mandvi, Bombay.
PB R2119

BOOKS

WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay.
T43264

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased inoffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT. Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T33265

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Allpore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
Insolvency No. 15 of 1930.

Re: PESTONJI NOWROJI KAPADIA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Star Mansion, Fazal Road, Colaba ..... A Debtor.
Exparte: NARIMAN N. KARANI: Petitioning Creditor. On the 8th day of January, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.
Dated this 8th day of January, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar.
32

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court (First Floor) this (FRIDAY) morning the 10th January, 1930, at 11 a'clock (S.T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court.
Bombay, 10th January, 1930.
30

NOTICE.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

CHOWPATTY BUNDER will be CLOSED for all purposes from 14th to 19th January, 1930, (both days inclusive).

By Order,
F. H. TAYLOR, F.S.I., M.R.S.I.,
Manager, Land and Bunders.
37

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON MILL.

The Bezwada Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, now under Voluntary Liquidation will be sold by Public Auction by the Liquidators, commencing from 3 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 31st January 1930, at the premises of the Mill near Kistna Canal Railway Station, (3 miles south of Bezwada).

The property to be sold by auction includes, the Free-hold site of a 10-83 cents, with the Mill buildings, outhouses, etc. and the machinery consisting of about 450 I. H. P. Compound Condensing Steam Engine, and Lancashire Boiler (30 x 7'-6" x 160lbs) and 100 looms and preparatory machinery and also the then available stock of cloth and stores.

The Liquidators reserve the right of accepting or rejecting the highest bid.

Intending bidders will have to deposit Rs. 1,000 one thousand only, before bidding, and the amount will be returned to them, if their bids are not accepted.

One-fourth (¼) of the purchase money is payable immediately after the bid is accepted, and the balance is payable within a month afterwards.

All costs of conveyance are to be borne by the purchasers and possession of the purchased property will be delivered after the price is paid in full.

For further particulars please wrtie to:—

GUDUR LAKSHMANA RAO B.A.,
Liquidator,
The Bezwada Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd., Bezwada.
31

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of pure COWS or BUFFALO MILK, for one year, commencing from 1-3-1930 to the Arthur Road and Maratha and King Edward Memorial Hospitals, five Maternity Homes, Turner Sanatorium, Bhoiwada, and the Nurses mess at King Edward Memorial Hospital will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 21-1-30.

Tenders should be sent in sealed covers, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of milk" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office, Municipal Offices, Fort, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.)

About 625 seers of milk will be required per day and the successful tenderer will have to make a fresh supply twice daily to these Hospitals, Homes, etc.

The names of all the contracting partners should be specified in the tender.

Tender forms and schedules of rates, etc. will be supplied on payment of One Rupee only to any one deputed to receive them, by the undersigned who will on application furnish any further particulars, if necessary.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
J. S. NERURKER,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices, Bombay.
24

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT GATE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Damodar Ratansey, the mortgagor in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved under the Indenture of Transfer of mortgage, dated 12th March 1929 Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January 1930 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the Western side of Malabar Hill Road, now called Walkeshwar Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2500 Square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 156 New Survey No. 11/7288 and 7289 and Cadestral Survey No. 261 of Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2491 (1 A and 1) and Street Nos. 453. A. and 453 to 463 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the said Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar Road on or towards the West by the Upper Ridge of the Malabar Hill, on or towards the North by the land leased to Borah Abdul Hussein Heptoola and on or towards the South partly by land belonging to Esmailji Aba and partly by certain other land belonging to Cooverbai and another.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO

Auctioneers

:o:

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT FALKLAND ROAD, 4TH CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of Ramchandra Jiva (Deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th January 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Mr. Narsu Saibu Vadnala's Fazandari land with (3) buildings standing thereon situate at Falkland Road, 4th Cross Lane, Bombay containing by admeasurement 70 feet in length and 30 feet in breadth, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Noo. 2132 (1) and 2132 (2) and Street Nos. 10-12 and 14 and bounded on the East by Falkland Road 4th Cross Lane, on the West by a gutter belonging to Bomanji Shapurji Chothia, the Lessor herein, on the North by the house of Edulji Nusserwanji Daruwalla and on the South by the house of Rajaballi Nazeralli.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUTION SALE OF 21 BALES SAILU (OF JALNA AGENCY) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on Friday the 10th January 1930 at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room on account of the concerned the following damaged Cotton:

21 Bales (Sailu of Jalna Agency) Cotton belonging to Mssrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ld, (their own purchase).

A deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 14 BALES PURNA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY the 10th instant, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) at the Cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange Room on account of the concerned the following damaged Cotton:—

14, Bales Purna Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & C

AUCTION SALE OF VALUA IMMOVEABLE PROPER (BUNGALOW WITH O HOUSES) AT NARAYAN BHOLKAR ROAD, MALAB HILL.

Under instructions from S. Balsekar, Esq., the Receiver a pointed in Suit No. 1104 of 19 (The Provident Investment C Ltd. vs. Maneckji Jethabh Vurdhman and others), Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, (THIS DAY) FRIDAY, the 10th inst. a 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of leasehold land together with bungalow and out-houses standing thereon, situate on the West side of Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, admeasuring about 1,363 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 101, New No. 16423, Old Survey No. 16/29, New Survey No. 1/7236, Cadastral Survey No. 216 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Municipality under D Ward No. 3356, Street No. 34, Nepean Sea Road and bounded on the North by the property in the occupation of H H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shan Aga Khan bearing New Survey No. 7235, on the East by Narayan Dabholkar Road, on the South by Government land in charge of the Presidency Executive Engineer, and on the West by a charitable burial ground bearing New Survey No. 2/7235.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PEPPER MINT FACTORY KNOWN AS BRITISH CONFECTIONERY MANUFACTURING CO. TOGETHER WITH ITS OUTSTANDINGS AND LIABILITIES, SITUATE AT CORNER OF GRANT ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No 112 of 1928 (The Advocate General vs. Virji Ruttonsey) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 20th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

The Machinery of the Pepper-Mint Factory known as British Confectionery Manufacturing Co. such as grinding machine with 3 H.P. motor, machine for manufacturing "Tikdi" with two motors of 2 H.P., mixing machine with 10 H.P. motor, rolling machine with 3 H.P. motor, one fan with 5 H.P. motor, 3 brass "Handas" and 5 brass "Handas" with 10 and 15 H.P. motors, 25 rolls of copper, 650 wooden "Thalas," furniture, etc., etc., together with all outstandings and liabilities in one lot as a going concern.

The above will be on view 2 days before the day of sale. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE OF GERMAN MAKE AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS, THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sale THIS DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 72, Medows Street, Fort, by order of offices concerned and others:—German make oakwood tables, filing Cabinet German Safe on stand, Chairs, Chub's Safe, Almyrah, Revolving book stand, Silver show cases, corner Cabinets, Hat stand, Card Table, etc., etc.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell THIS DAY at 4p.m. (S.T.) at Khewadi 1st Lane, near Round Temple by order of Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, Attorneys, for Sha Bheraji Jitaji and Co., Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Hemchand Harjiwan Panchal, Sole Proprietor of Hemchand & Co., Mortgagor as per Deed of Mortgage dated 15-5-1929:—

Machinery, etc. of Iron workshop including Punching and Sharing Machines, Motor of 15 H. P. Drill Machine, Bear Punches Ladies, Safe, Cupboards, Blowing Fan, Beams planks and tools, etc., etc.

Terms 25 per cent Deposit.

GANDHI & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

STOCKS & SHARES

PRICES RECOVER ON SHORT COVERING.

TECHNICAL READJUSTMENT PROCESS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

As anticipated yesterday, the market ruled very steady and prices recovered a portion of recent decline as a result of technical readjustment of oversold conditions. Of course present prices are low but in the present depressed state of general trade and financial stringency we do not understand how any sustained improvement in prices will forthcome. It is alright that oversold conditions must result in sharp rallies but whence the investment demand will come. The state of cloth market is simply deplorable and considerably low prices of raw materials such as cotton and seeds, must curtail the buying capacity of general population in this country. Recent drastic fall in silver suggests that days of stability of money and commodity prices are far away. We maintain that there is nothing in the general situation to adopt a consrtuctive view of the situation at the moment and long side must be ignored. In speculative operations it is alright to look for periods of steadiness, but such advantages are difficult to be shared by outsiders and it is no use to plunge into speculative hazards. The noteable rises in to-day's session were as under:—

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 15, Century Rs. 11, Fazal Rs. 15, Pearl Rs. 12, Tata Steel Defds. Rs. 14 Ordinary Rs. 2-8, Bombay Burma Rs. 7 and Alcock Rs. 4.

On the other side we have to note sharp decline of Rs. 65 in Sholapur and Rs. 50 in Vishnu Mill shares.

To-day Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 647 and steadily improved to Rs. 653. There was liquidation at this level which depressed price to Rs. 646, but again improved and closed at the highest level of Rs. 656. Fazal opened at Rs. 441 and soon advanced to Rs. 450. At this level some realising sales often depressed prices by few points and after touching Rs. 446 sharply advanced to Rs. 455|- Pearl shares opened at Rs. 241|- and advanced to Rs. 243|- A relapse of Rs. 5|- was followed by liquidation but during the later part of the session recovered lost ground and advanced to Rs. 250|- Tata Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1093|- and after advancing to Rs. 1105 declined to Rs. 1096 and finally advanced to Rs. 1103|- Tata Steel shares Defds. opened at Rs. 241 and advanced straight off to Rs. 255 under manipulation of Bulls.

TENDERS.

Against expectations of large deliveries, a total of 22,084 shares were only tendered through the Clearing house, of which the following are conspicuous:—

Alcock 276, Bombay Dyeing 1027, Bundi 3570, Bombay Steamer 387, Bombay Burma Old 537, Century 316, Crescent 236, Colaba 504, Fazulbhoy 822, Indore 220, Indian Cement 226, Indian Bleaching 443, Kohinoor 373, New Great 256, Pearl 395, Swadeshi 231, Tata Steel Ord. 5930, Tata Steel Def. 1593, Tata Hydro 249, Tram 3650.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Bombay Dyeing 645, 53, 46, 56.
Century 236, 41, 43, 41, 47, 46.
Colaba 127.
Crescent 63.
Fazul 440, 50, 46, 55.
Indore 339, 40, 40.
Madhowji 28.
Nagpur 435, 36, 35, 36.
New Great 152.
Pearl 241, 48, 43, 50.
Simplex 27, 28.
Swadeshi 356.
Burma 730, 26, 32.
Hydro 1093, 1105, 1096, 1103.
Tram 134.
Defd. 241, 53, 51, 55-10.
Ord. 51-6, 53-12, 52-12, 53-12.
Bundi 14-10.
Indian 227, 31.
Katni Ord. 165, 67.
Alcock 261, 66.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd 335
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 10y 166.
Bharat 100 10y, 87/8
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 145
Bombay Dyeing (25) 201 656-4.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20
Central India 436-4.
Century 100, 246-4.
Colaba Land 127-8
Crescent 100, 63-12.
Fazalbhoy 240, 455.
David 250, nil 170
Dawn 250, 455.
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-4-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 95.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 4.
Finlay 100 10y 95.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 148-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1590.
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 82-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1100
Indore Malwa 190 (1221) 340 xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000. 100 1700.
Kohinoor 140.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 77-8
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd nil 1410
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1000
Madras United 250 7/81 400
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 495.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100 nil 80.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 150
New City Bombay 67-8
New Great Eastern 200 10y 152-8.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 100 250.
Phoenix 100 305.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 60.
Simplex 130. 27-8.
Sholapur 1000 for xd 2550.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100, 356-4.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 20
Vishnu Cotton 2400
Western India Spinning 1,000. 925

BANKS.

Bank of India 60, 2 xd. 92-12.
Baroda 5500 0-8 76-8.
Central 16-8.
Eastern £5 xd, 80.
Imperial Bank 1530.
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 330
Union 5-11, 3-3.
P. & O. Bank £10, 10f, 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d xd 14-10.
Gwalior Cement 83, 88.
Central India Mining 3-14
Indian Cement 231-4.
Punjab Cement 100, 10-12
Shahabad Cement 10y 136-4.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd 13-8.
United Cement 100 6y 55-8.
Katni Ord. 165
Katni Def. 608-12

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11 820.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-12.
Central Provinces 86 xd.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 9/ 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f. 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 78
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1/15/21, 70.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/61 96.
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f. 84.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 62
Tapti Valley xd. 671-4.
Upper Sind 100 nil 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y 128/12
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 125
Andhra Valley Ord xd 610.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd 134-6.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101. 1103-12.
Tata Power 300 nil 497-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 145
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 145.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd 270.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400, 40% 510 xd.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 50-0-30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 17/4y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30 1900
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 10-4.
New Indian Assurance 18-4.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 2000
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199, by 266-4.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 7/8.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 180
Burma Uganda 12, nil 38
Burma F Corporation 731-4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10.
Indian Radio Ord. 325
Jost Engineering 50 182/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 8-10
Tata Construction xd. 37.
Tata Iron Ord. 53-12.
Tata Iron Def. 255-10.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 54
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T. 8 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T. 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 10x.
Tata Hydro B. 106/8.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 96.
Tata Power 7-1/2 100
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHS.

Tata 1st Pref. 128.
Tata 2nd Pref. 73
Andhra Pref. 1000 xd.
Tata Hydro Pref 1030.
Tata Power Pref. 1020

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The local feeling being in favour of a reaction and option dealers having nedged heir operations, there was absence of selling. The long interest is well liquidated on large short interest held by Japanese being covered the market exhibited improved tone. The market opened for Broach A./M. delivery at Rs. 297/8 and advanced to Rs. 300/8. .There was marked absence of selling but as soon as buying orders were executed the market assumed rather quiet tone-Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 2 points but later cable showed some weakness. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 299/10
Oomra D./J. 249/8
Oomra March 255/8
Oomra May 264/8
Bengal D./J. 202/4
Bengal March 209/10
Bengal May 216/12
Broach Tejimandi 19/4
Broach A./M. Highest 297/4
Broach A./M. Lowest 300/4

MARKET SANKRANTI IN COTTON.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The Marwari Bazar will remain open firm noon to 3 p.m. while the Sewri Market will remain closed on Monday the 13th inst. on account of "Makar Sankranti" holiday.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

January	179.50+0.30
April	184.90+1.40
July	188.50+1.00

ROOM RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Bengal D./J.	198
Bengal March	207
Bengal May	215
Broach A./M.	298
Umra D./J.	248
Umra March	255
Umra May	262

SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Bengal	211	206	201	195
Sind	216	211	206	200
Punjab	209	204	199	193
Rajputana	211	206	201	195
Umra No. 3	256	253	250	245
C. P. No. 1	273	270	267	262
C. P. No. 2	265	262	259	254

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 45|1; highest Rs. 45|6; lowest Rs. 44|13; closing Rs. 45|5.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 48|11; highest Rs. 48|15|6; lowest Rs. 48|6; closing Rs. 48|15.

DOUBLE OPTIONS PREMIUMS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Posh	0	12	0
Maha	1	14	0
Fagan	2	12	0

GOLD MARKET.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9

Ready Gold Bar	21	6	0
Posh delivery	21	5	9
Maha delivery	21	6	0
Sovereigns Ready	13	6	0
Central Bank 10 oz Bar	21	19	0
Central Bank Stock Bar	21	10	0
Central Bank 10 Tola Bar	21	8	0
National Bank Bar	21	11	0

SPOT RATE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Bengal	208	203	198	192
Sind	213	208	203	197
Punjab	206	201	196	190
Rajputana	208	203	198	192
Umra No. 3	254	251	248	243
C. P. No. 1	271	268	265	260
C. P. No. 2	263	260	257	252

LONDON EXCHANGES.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 8.

T T London on Berlin	20.38-3/4
T T London on Amsterdam	12.08-1/2
T T London on Brussels	34.92
T T London on Madrid	39.03
T T London on Milan	93-10
T T London on Berne	25.12
T T London on Paris	123.91
T T London on Prague	164.56

Governmen Securities.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

In the absence of any important selling, the quotations of 3-1/2 per cent loan for both cash and forward recorded a small rise. Other scrips remained unchanged with practically little business. There is no important change in the situation and to-day's closing quotations were as under:—

(LIABLE TO INCOME-TAX.)

3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Note Ready Rs. 67-4.
3-1/2 p.c. 21st January Sett. Rs. 67-2-3.
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust Rs. 74-0.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 90-2.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 77-4.
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 95-10.
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 86-8.
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 96-4.
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97-9.
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 96-0.
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb. Rs. 103-0.
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust Rs. 103-0.

(INCOME-TAX FREE.)

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 101-1.
5 p.c. 21st January Sett. Rs. 101-0.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds Rs. 100-2.
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-4.
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds Rs. 101-4.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds Rs. 102-3.
6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Dev. Loan Rs. 104-14.
7 p.c. Mysore Loan Rs. 102-4.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Ex. Godown. Bombay.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 512/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 110/- per ton.

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

In my last cable dated Nov. 23, I stated considerably lower prices were indicated. It was time for Bears and Bears alone. Since above expectation cotton prices have declined. However it remains to be seen whether we have reached the lowest. At any rate I see a sharp up-turn in prices and advise closing short accounts and going long, if not for a long pool at least for a quick turn.

SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Yesterday London Silver Market declined by 3/8d. on China Selling. Both ready and forward position were weak and uncertain. China Cross opened to-day at 1-11-8 and later on improved to 1-11-12. American Silver is also down. The market has reached very low levels and the existence of a large short interest is offering resistance. The technical situation seems to be healthy and there seems no prospects for material decline in the near future and prefer covering sales. To-day's quotations were as under:—

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Silver Ready	48	8	0
Posh delivery	47	10	0
Maha delivery	46	13	0
Fagan delivery	46	4	0

—:o:—

(THE BOMBAY BULLION BRO. ASSO. LT.)

SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

London Ready 20/5
London Forward 20/2
China op. 1/11/8 Low. 1/11/12 Clo. 2/
America Cent 43/14
Ready 48/13
Posh op. 47/2, Hi. 48/3, Clo. 48/2
Maha op. 46/2 Hi. 47/10 Clo. 47/9
Tejimandi Posh /12
Maha 2/
Fagan 2/12

GOLD.

—:o:—

Ready 21/6/
Posh 21/5/9
Maha 21/6/
N. City 21/10/3
N. Manor 21/10/

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 8.

Silver—China sold. Bazaars small buyers. Market is uncertain.

Spot	20-6/16
Forward	20-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 8.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/2

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb., 32 31-12-1929; 32 7-1-1930.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb., 48-1|2 31-12-1929; 48-1|2 7-1-1930.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb., 62 31-12-1929; 62 7-1-1930.

BANK RATE.

—:o:—

7 P. C. Unchanged.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand loans on Government Securities remains unchanged at 7 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures Rise 9 to 5 Points.

TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points. There was absence of selling pressure and moderate trade buying and short covering added 7 points to the opening level. By noon the market was quiet but steady without any business and in the afternoon prices fluctuated within a narrow range and finally closed at a net rise of 9 to 5 points. There was somewhat better temand for near months which resulted in narrowing the premium by 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 17.15c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was closed yesterday.

U. S. Port Receipts amounted to 19,000 bales and exports also reached the same figure of 19,000 bales making no change in stocks for the day.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet but steady at a decline of 5 to 4 points. There was some covering which resulted in partial improvement and the market closed at a decline of 4 to 2 points. Middling spot cotton prices declined 1 point to 942d. per lb. and spot sales amounted 5,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures market ruled steady and prices closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points.

Empire cotton futures ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 4 points with March 9.05 and May 9.06.

CAUSES BEHIND DECLINE.

Mr. W. L. Clayton, of Anderson, Clayton and Co., is reported to have testified that the price had declined during the present season for the following reasons:—

1. The supply offered in the market was temporarily greater than the demand.
2. Rapid dumping by farmers.
3. Hand-to-mouth buying by spinners.
4. The general decline in commodity prices.

MESSRS. THOS. SMITH & CO. ON COTTON.

Market appears steady despite outside selling in America. Securities in America continue to improve gradually and most of them above the last lowest level. Credit is abundant and money rates remain between 4 to 5 per cent. In order to check any trade depression from recent losses on the Stock Exchange, President Hoover has sanctioned large firms for several utility concern schemes. Garside says, during recent weeks, American mills production keeps in pace with sales and the world's total stock of American cotton at the end of November, 1929, is 14,481,000 bales against same period last year 14,345,000 bales.

The World's Cotton Crop is estimated to be (478 lbs. in a bale). Americans 14,919,000 bales plus 1,50,000 bales City Crop etc., total 15,069,000 bales, Egyptian 1,600,000 bales, Indians 42,72,000 bales, Chinese 1,400,000 bales, Brazilian 400,000 bales, Russian 13,25,000 bales, Peruvian 2,10,000 bales, Mexican 1,85,000 bales and Sundries 11,00,000 bales. Grand total 25,561,000 bales against 25,422,000 bales in 1928, 23,183,000 bales in 1927, 27,749,000 bales in 1926. Consumption of all cotton in the world was 25,811,000 bales in 1928, 25,367,000 bales in 1927, and 25,509,000 bales in Carry-over of all growths in the world 89,47,000 bales on 1st August 1929, 93,36,000 bales in 1928, 11,520,000 bales in 1927 and 92,80,000 bales in 1926. These figures do not reveal any burdensome production and the total available supply including carry-over is now 34,498,000 bales against an average consumption of 25,592,000 bales during past three years.

PRIVATE CABLES:

N. Y. March Highest 17.11 (11-17 a.m.); Lowest 17.02 (10-10 a.m.).

Hemelryk: — "America cables. Cotton good trade orders on scale down."

Hentz:—"Market continues dull and featureless. Trade buying the only support to market absorbing scattered selling. See no reason for any material decline. Would rather buy on every break."

Reuter:—"Market is quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by trade buying and covering by shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 8.

March	17.10+.09
May	17.33+.07
July	17.51+.05
October	17.56+.07
December	17.68+.05
Middling Spot	17.16+10

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PATDAR RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

	Bales. arrives	Rate. Rs.
Ujjain	1000	295/300
Indore	300	250|70
Ratlam	100	295/325
Sennabad	200	265/70
Bir	200	265/70
Buranpur	200	265/70
Amalner	300	250/55
Dhulia	300	255/60
Chopda	100	265/70
Nagpur	350	270/80
Lyalpur (Sindh-American)	125	300/15
Lyalpur ((Desh)	300	320/25
Onkara	350	300/10
Abohar	500	300/10
Tandianwada	300	
Chandasi	100	240/45
Amraoti	300	250/55
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	250/55
Ganga Khed	200	250/55
	Carts Arrivals	Rates. Rs.
Khandwa	600	255/65
Wardha	700	266/70
Wun	600	270/75
Pandharwada	400	270/75
Yeotmal	450	270/75
Arvi	650	270/75
Nanded	350	305/15
Latur	200	303/15
Parbhani	350	280/90
Khandesh		240|50
Ahmednagar		245/50
Jalna	700	245/50
Bijapur		250/55
Bengal U. P.		210|15
Khamgam	800	250/60
Jalgaon		255/60
C. P. No. 2		265|70
Kudchi		270/80
Mathia		230/40
Pachora		255|60
Purna	300	280/90
Harda	200	255/60
Pandharpur	200	260/70
Hingoli	200	250/55
Karanji	200	255/60
Sailu	150	250/55
Shedbal		255/65
Pandurna		255/55
Kasur (Bengal)		225|30
Hinganghat		260/65
Warora		265/70
Pulgaon	200	245/50
Ranala		245|50
Nandarbar		245|50
Katol		270/75
Vamboria		245|50
Sirpur		255|60
Malkapur		255|60
Sanavad		255|60
Kumpta		280/300
Tirupur Cambodia		350/80
Dhondycha		250|55
Erondol		250|55
Banusar		255/60
Sindhi		265/70
Khirkia		255/60
Ghurja		215|20
Hansi		220|25
Warangam		250|55
Sindurni		250|55
Chalisgaon		250/60
Budhnavar	50	330/40
Akola	400	250/55
Khanewal		310/15
Tobataxi		310/15
Aratwala		310/15
Multan (Sind-American		310/15
Surgoda		310/15
Nandgaon		250/55
Nizamabad		245|50
Nandgoan		245/50
Nimuch		240/45
Nandura		250/55
Puchor		300/26
Mandusar	200	300/20
Bhavaniganj	300	300/20
Bir		255/60
Jagadia		
Dabhoi		300/5
Itola		300/5
Samlaya		300/5
Miyagam		300/5
Paley		300/5
Amod		300/5
Jambusal		300/5
Broach		300/5

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 8.

January	
March	Closed
Middling Spot	

NEW YORK.

—:o:—

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	17.01
May	17.32
July	Unquoted.

New York. 11-45 a.m.

March	17.07
May	17.32
July	17.50

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 8.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

	Opening	Closing.
January	9.07	9.08—.03
February		9.08—.04
March	9.13	9.13—.04
April		9.15—.04
May	9.21	9.22—.03
June		9.23—.03
July	9.26	9.27—.03
August		9.26—.02
September		9.26—.02
October	9.24	9.26—.02
November		9.27—.02
December		9.28—.03
January		9.27—.03
Middling Spot		9.42—.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	200

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.45
Scinde, Fine	5.70
Scinde, Superfine	5.95
Bengal, Good	5.20
Bengal, Fully Good	5.45
Bengal, Fine	5.70
Oomra, Good	6.45
Oomra, Fully Good	6.75
Oomra, Fine	7.05
Broach, Fully Good	7.30
Broach, Fine	7.55
Broach, Superfine	7.80

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

January	13.68+.09
March	13.87+.04
May	14.08+.05
July	14.27+.06
November	14.40+.06
December	14.55+.06
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	14.35+.05

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Bengal	200/215
Mathia	230/235
Khandesh	242/250
Akola/Khamgaon	250/255
Nagpur/Wardha	265/278
Barsi/Kurduwadi	246/255
Jalna/Aurangabad	245/252
Nagar/Vambori	243/250
Purna/Parbani	265/290
Khandwa/Sanavad	255/262
Indore/Ujjain	255/298
Miraj/Sangli	295/305
Coompta	280/300
Tirupur/Cambodia	255/365

Money Market.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 9

B. C. RATE:
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 15/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29-32 January.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 February.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 January.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 7|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mar. 1/6 7/32 March.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T T 276
Banks Selling T T 275 1/2
Banks Buying T T 274 1/4

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 922.
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 3/4

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 109 1/4

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 135 1/4

SINGAPORE:
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 1/8.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.87 8th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/2 9th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/16 8th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 8th inst.
London/Belgium 34.20 8th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.12 8th inst.
London/Italy 93.10 8th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4-4-11 7th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 8th inst.

Silver London Ready 20 11/16 7th inst. 20 5/16 8th inst.

Silver London Forward 20 1/2 7th inst. 20 1/8 8th inst.

Silver New York Ready 44 7/8 7th inst. 44 1/8 8th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 4 1/8 per cent. 7th inst. 4 1/8 per cent. 8th inst.

Silver Discounts 6 Mos 4 1/8 per cent. 7th inst. 4 1/8 per cent. 8th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.

Tone:—Quiet.

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1929 EXAMINATIONS.

GIVE US AN UNAPPROACHABLE POSITION.

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In the **London Chamber of Commerce, we have for the past twenty-nine years, year after year,** secured the highest number of honours, subjects and passes. The latest 1929 results show **120 passes** (including 3 Ladies) and **33 honours** or distinctions in 15 **subjects.** 5 students secured the L.C.C. Diploma with Distinction in all subjects of the Diploma.

WERNHER BEIT PRIZE, 1928.

Awarded in Accountancy Group Diploma among those who secure **"Distinction" in all subjects,** was secured by a Davar's College boy among **thousands competing** all over the British Empire (the United Kingdom, the Colonies and Dependancies) in the London Chamber of Comerce Senior Examination. The 1929 declaration of award anxiously awaited.

The **G.D.A.** passes among those who appeared with College forms 35 per cent., with Extras 40 per cent. The only honour declared in the last four years was ours.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY JANUARY 10, 1930.

THE COMMANDER'S CALL.

—:o:—

Elsewhere is reproduced from "Young India" an illuminating article by Mahatma Gandhi, briefly reviewing the principal resolutions of the Congress. As he was the author of the central resolution and was in close touch with the other leaders who supported it in its entirety, his comments thereon throw much clear light on the interpretation and implications of some of its vital parts. Referring to the change in the Congress Creed, Mahatmaji says: "Apart from the Calcutta resolution. Mr. Benn's statement that India already had Dominion Status in action made that phrase impossible of acceptance to convey the nation's meaning. If representation at important functions of India through representatives chosen by the British Government means Dominion Status in action, Heaven help India. The Congress means something totally different from it. For the Congress Dominion Status meant complete independence plus voluntary partnership with Britain as it might be with any other nation for mutual good..... If Swaraj was a doubtful word, it becomes unequivocal by becoming Purna Swaraj". It seems from this that the same old creed is now explained in a clear unambiguous form. And it need not prevent those who are for Dominion Status, as explained above, from joining or remaining in the Congress.

The position is made clearer still by Mahatmaji's reference to future negotiations with the British. He says: "Whilst thus the central resolution lays down the country's objective and the methods for its attainment in no uncertain terms, it does not rule out the idea of a conference in every circumstance. It merely and most properly says that 'in the existing circumstances' no good purpose can be served by the Congress being represented at the proposed conference. What are then the conceivable circumstances in which the Congress may be represented at such a conference? I can mention at least one such circumstance. If the British Government invites the Congress to a conference that is to discuss and frame not any scheme but a scheme definitely of Independence Government and fulfils the other conditions suitable for such a conference. I take it that the Congress leaders will gladly respond. Indeed a conference there must be at some stage or other. It can take place as the proposed conference was expected to take place out of Britain's good grace, or and pressure of world opinion, or out of pressure from us as we hope it will be at some stage or other." In the present circumstances it is preposterous to expect any longer "good grace" from Britain. A peace conference can come only through pressure of world opinion and through the pressure exerted by ourselves. And it is only if we put up a noble fight on a mass scale that we can exert the requisite pressure and enlist the active sympathy of the world.

How to organise an effective yet peaceful national fight is thus the question of questions before the Congress. The boycott of Councils is only a means for finding more leaders and lieutenants for the fight. Civil Disobedience, on a wide scale, is the last phase of the fight, the "spear-point", as it is called, of the attack. That stage, says Mahatmaji, "must come when there may be a fight to the finish with one's back to the wall." But he adds: "Just now everything is in the embryonic state. I can only give the impatient patriot the assurance that I am concentrating all my powers on discovering a workable formula. He can help me materially by assisting to promote a non-violent atmosphere and to push forward the constructive programme." To those who do not see the connection between that programme and civil disobedience he says: "Trust begotten in the pursuit of continuous constructive work becomes a tremendous asset at the critical moment. Constructive work, therefore, is for a non-violent army what drilling etc., is for an army designed for bloody warfare .....The more, therefore, the progress of the constructive programme, the greater is there the chance for civil disobedience. Granted a perfectly non-violent atmosphere and a fulfilled constructive programme, I would undertake to lead a mass civil disobedience struggle to a successful issue in the space of a few months." It is impossible to disprove the potency of the constructive programme as a defensive or an offensive weapon or a means by itself of exerting pressure on the Government. If but for a few months the country could concentrate on even one item of the programme, the boycott of foreign cloth through khaddar and Swadeshi mill cloth, the whole situation would be altered beyond recognition.

THE SHIPPING DEADLOCK.

—:o:—

Since we wrote last on this question important facts have come to light regarding the proceedings of the Shipping Conference convened by the Viceroy. These facts show that the Conference has not proved to be such a complete failure as at first thought it appeared to be. It has, of course, not been able to formulate any definite conclusions and resolutions. The disabilities of Indian shipping are not of yesterday or even the day before yesterday but have been in existence for a long time past and in the meanwhile vested interests have been created which it will take time to dislodge, specially as they are powerful and backed up by the authorities. The achievement is not an easy one and it is because of this specially that the Viceroy deserves congratulations for at least attempting to shoulder the responsibility of finding a solution where a weaker man might have been tempted to let things drift. Letting things drift meant, however, an ever growing sacrifice of Indian interests and an increasing bitterness between not only the two sections of Indian commerce and industries in this country viz., Indian and British, but also between the people and Government. It was, therefore, essential to convene a Conference. If it has not achieved immediate results, we may rest assured that it has laid the foundation for ultimate success.

It has probably escaped public attention that the Conference though it broke off very soon has led to some admissions on the part of Government and also the representatives of the British shipping interests which are very important from the point of view of Indian shipping and which may be said to mark a definite departure from the policy which is being followed both by Government and the British shipping interests. The policy has been that facilities here and there may be given to Indian shipping but that they should not expect any revolutionary change as contemplated in Mr. Haji's Bill. The establishment of the training ship "Dufferin" was generally regarded as the only action expected to be taken by Government on the report of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. It was analogous to "the Dominion Status in action" over which so much enthusiasm was shown recently. Now however, two important admissions have been made. These are that there should be a limitation of the total tonnage of coastal shipping and that Indian shipping should increase and British shipping should decrease if the former has to be established permanently on a sound footing. With regard to the first the supply of the coasting tonnage is larger than the demand and as long as the present condition of things persists there is no other help for Indian shipping concerns than incurring heavy losses. If both Government and British shipping interests have admitted this it is an important advance for the cause of Indian shipping. The other important admission is that the Indian shipping must increase and British shipping must decrease. This is the vital principle underlying Mr. Haji's Bill. The Conference broke down on the question as to the method to be followed for implementing these two important principles but this temporary suspension may be due to the fact that both sides and Government may be considering the ways and means of hastening a settlement. We trust it is so. Whether it is so or not, the duty of the Assembly is clear. It must pass Mr. Haji's Bill.

LITERATURE ON SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

The Navajivan Press of Ahmedabad has most opportunely published a book entitled "The Story of Bardoli", being a history of the Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928 and its sequel. The book is written by Mr. Mahadeo Desai who, having been closely associated with the Sardar of the campaign in all its stages, gives a vivid and accurate account of that campaign, which is unique in the history of mass agitation in India. We agree with the author that the book will be of value to all those who are interested in the method of Satyagraha as a weapon to secure justice and freedom. The book is priced Rs 2-8 but we hope a cheaper edition in the principal vernaculars as well as in English will soon be made available. For it deserves to be read by millions in India at this time when a supreme attempt is to be made to "Bardolise" the country. In this connection "Satyagraha in Champaran" by Babu Rajendra Prasad, published recently by S. Ganesan of Madras (pp. 280; price Rs. 2-8.) will also be of great interest and value to the student of Satyagraha. Both these books, and especially "Satyagraha in South Africa" by Mahatma Gandhi himself form an invaluable contribution to what has been called the "Case Law of Satyagraha" and indicate in some detail how Satyagraha may be applied in different circumstances in different forms. Those who wish to revive the memories of 1921 and derive inspiration therefrom may well read "Seven Months with Mahatma Gandhi" by Krishnadas, of which the first volume (pp 449; price Rs. 3-8) is published by S. Ganesan, and the second (pp. 471; price 3-8) by Rambinode Sinha, Dighwara (Behar). In these two volumes the readers will find an exhaustive account of the country's magnificent response to Mahatma Gandhi's message of Non-Cooperation. We fervently hope all this literature on India's struggle for Swaraj will inspire her sons to noble action that will bring the struggle to a speedy and triumphant close..

COMMUNALISTS' MANIFESTO.

—:o:—

A few Muslims of Behar have ventured to issue an anti-Congress manifesto calling upon the Muslims to dissociate themselves from the Congress policy. Muslims, they say, "have from the different platforms of their political organisations declared their readiness to march towards the achievement of freedom by all peaceful and legitimate means, whether that could be possible either within or without the Empire". We have no doubt that many Muslims refuse to be tied down for ever to the British Empire. Some of them, e.g., the All-India Muslim Nationalist Party, have already cast in their lot with the Congress, and the manifesto in question is evidently designed to dissuade many more from following their example. But Muslim youths are now vigilant and can tell self-seekers and communalists from patriots. The signatories to the manifesto seem still to have the Nehru Report on their brains; for they say: "We are of opinion that the Congress resolution does not indicate a genuine desire for the attainment of complete independence, but is merely a device to secure the acceptance of the Nehru Constitution." It may not be long before these very men would prefer the Constitution to the Simon Report.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY FISHERIES.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S URGENT DUTY.

(From A Correspondent.)

With refcrence to the article which appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 7th instant in which Khan Bahadur Jacob Israel drew the attention of the public to the importance of the Fishing Industry, I understand that the Government of Bombay had also attempted to do something for improving the sea fisheries of the Bombay Coast; but, unfortunately, in their enthusiasm they went too far in this matter by bringing out a fishing trawler from England with a European crew to work it, with the result that the experiment became a big white elephant involving large expenditure with no useful results which would appeal to the business people.

TRAWLER EXPERIMENT.

Various were the difficulties connected with this trawling experiment, the most important being the huge expenditure, and as most of the fish caught was of the coarse variety it could not find a ready market, and it is said that quantities of such fish used to be thrown overboard instead of being brought ashore. This experiment was undertaken at the instance of one of the British Civilians who was keen to help the industry; but, unfortunately, without a study of the existing conditions of the industry. An attempt was also made some years ago to investigate the problems connected with this industry by the then Collector of Customs (Sea), but as he was busy with other matters pertaining to his regular duties, he was not able to carry out a thorough investigation, and moreover, soon after he started the enquiry he was appointed as the Commissioner for Sind and the matter ended there.

NEED FOR A SURVEY.

We have heard of capitalists who are willing to invest money in this industry, provided they could get reliable information relating to it; and such information can properly be gathered only by Government as in other countries. Even in India, surveys are being made with a view to get all reliable information relating to various other industries such as cottage industries, sugar industry, cotton industries, etc, and it is high time such a careful survey was made of the Fishing Industry also by the Government. As pointed out by Mr. Jacob Israel, the Fishing Industry is a source of sustaining food-stuff to millions of our poor people, and also provides several other substances which are of value in other industries such as fish-oil, fish-manure, shells, etc. That there is practically an unlimited world-wide demand for the Fisheries products is a well-known fact; and it has been demonstrated to some extent by the efforts of the Madras Government Fisheries Department which has been in existence for the last twenty years or more.

PROFITABLE ENTERPRISE.

But Bombay, with its facilities of communication with all parts of the interior, should be able to develop this industry more readily than any other ports, and even as matters now stand, large quantities of edible fish are packed in ice and sent to distant places from Bombay; and Bombay in its turn gets its supplies from various fishing centres, even from such distant ports as Karachi. Fish is now packed in ice for despatching to distant places; but it seems that it does not give satisfactory results, as the ice melts away, and the fish is spoilt before it reaches its destination. In Western countries, this method of packing fish in ice for transport has been practically given up, and what is done now is to refrigerate the fish before it is sent to distant places, as fish treated in that fashion keeps long. There are many other points which require investigation before the industry can be taken up seriously by capitalists, and this is a matter which should be undertaken by the Government. Mr. Israel also mentions the rearing of fish in confined waters. This form of fish-culture is carried out extensively in some places in Italy and Holland.

INDIAN EXPERTS AVAILABLE.

It is not necessary to go in search of an expert outside India, as there are some Indians who have been trained by Sir F. A. Nicholson when he was the Director of the Madras Government Fisheries, and it is possible to secure the services of some such men as already have the necessary experience of the Indian conditions. The trawling was introduced and worked by foreigners and, as stated above, it failed for want of knowledge, on their part of local conditions. Not only in regard to Fisheries, but also in regard to various other industries, there are people who think that what is good in England or America should necessarily be good for India. That it is not so, has been proved many a time, and it is to be hoped that an effort will be made by the Government of Bombay to arrange for a survey of the Fisheries of the Bombay coast without any further delay.

INLAND NAVIGATION IN GERMANY.

ITS IMPORTANCE & DEVELOPMENT.

(BY DR. OSKAR WINGEN, BERLIN.)

Thanks to the existence of neigable rivers, of which the largest are the Rhine and the Elbe, and to a well-developed network of canals, Germany has an important system of inland navigation at her disposal. The systematic development of the inland waterways began with the foundation of the German Empire in the year 1871. While capital and technical skill were at first devoted above all to the development of railway connections, it was, however, recognised by farseeing men that navigation is a "twin sister" of the railway and in a position to take over the transport of goods in bulk, above all, to the advantage of the entire national economy. The matter was dealt with partly by developing the existing waterways and adopting them to the demands of traffic which increases from decade to decade, and partly by supplementing the natural waterways with "canals."

RAPID PROGRESS.

The result of this activity in development was that, in 1913, Germany had more than 14,725 kilometers of navigable waterways at her disposal. The cession of territory under the Treaty of Versailles resulted in a reduction to 11.000 km. In the year 1877 Germany possessed 17.653 vessels for inland navigation with a carrying capacity of 1,400.000 tons. Before the outbreak of the Great War the figures had increased to 29,530 ships with a carrying capacity of 7,400,000 tons. Under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles Germany lost almost the whole of her sea-going mercantile marine; she also had to surrender a great part of her inland vessels, above all to France. In spite of the building of new vessels in the interval the number of inland vessels in 1927 was only 18,700, or but little more than there were fifty years ago. The carrying capacity had certainly increased considerably for in 1927 it amounted to 6,500,000 tons as compared to 1,400,000 tons in 1877. In the course of development the size of the vessels built has therefore been constantly increased and, at the present time, barges of 4,000 tons carrying capacity are plying, for example, on the Rhine.

VALUABLE MEANS OF TRANSPORT.

These figures demonstrate that internal navigation has "by no means been ousted by railway competition," but that it is fulfilling its special task in the system of transportation of this great national economy. This is also evidenced by the statistics of the distribution of the entire "goods traffic" bteween inland navigation and the railroads. In the year 1927 a total in round figures of 579 million tons of goods were freighted in Germany, of which 467.3 million tons were carried by rail and 111.7 million tons on the inland waterways. Thus, in spite of the great development of the railways, inland navigation dealt with one quarter of the entire export goods of German national economy. Among the goods transported on the inland waterways the leading place is occupied by fuel (41.6 million tons); then follow ores (19.4 million tons) earthy minerals (10.7 million tons) and grain (7.4 million tons). Among the miscellaneous bulk goods are stone, iron and steel, timber, manures etc. The intensification of economic life in Germany also demands "further development of inland navigation". This will, above all, receive a great impulse from the big scheme of a "Rhine-Danube, Ship Canal right across Europe" now in course of construction.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Thorny Problem.

On the eve of the session of the Five Powers' Naval Conference the "Times" has thought it convenient to adopt a line of criticism of American naval policy which can hardly be expected not to offend public opinion in the United States. It remarks that when the Washington Treaty was negotiated "the plan of American promoters was to confine the first erperiment in limitation in arms to the existing naval strength". That is the reason why, according to the "Times", the minimum tonnage of battleships was fixed at 35,000 tons. It desires the Conference to deal effectively with the reduction in strength and size of these "hyper-atrophied vessels", but the most thorny problem before that body will be the limitation of cruiser construction and the abolition of the submarine as a weapon of war. Battleships are a luxury which only the three biggest naval Powers can enjoy and their reduction does not materially affect the race for manufacturing small but deadlier and still deadlier naval instruments of war. But will France and Italy consent to serious crippling of their strength in light cruisers and submarines?

Touchy People.

M. Tardieu, the French Premier, is fond of saying that the motto of his administration is "Prosperity and Cecurity". But the fact that he is unable to keep under check the ebullient spirits among his following who have indulged in most uncharitable language against Germany, imputing bad faith to her and doubting her good-will is sure to hamper the promotion of Franco-German commercial relations. A good deal of French prosperity, as M. Briand realises, depends upon the healthy growth of these relations. M. Tardieu had to apologise at the Hague to the German Delegation for the "offensive" statements published in French newspapers. The issue of a French communique is reported to have satisfied the German Delegation, but the incident should prove a lesson to the French anti-German Press.

No Compromise.

In his evidence before the Depressed Classes Committee Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas did well to condemn the suggestion of segregating the so-called untouchable children in separate schools, on the ground that segregation would only tend to confirm the prejudices against the "Depressed" classes. There can be no compromise on the question of throwing all public institutions open to these classes. Sir Purshottamdas is understood to have stated in his evidence that all public institutions and public buildings should be thrown open to the "untouchables" "except under special circumstances in areas where there might be intense opposition" and where, he suggested, efforts should be made to break the barriers within a period of five or seven years. But the inhuman barriers, which should never have existed, have remained far too long and should not be tolerated any longer by any self-respecting Government.

A Conspiracy.

Sir Reginald Craddock, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, who has perpetrated a new book called "Dilemma in India", could not have bargained for the reception his book has had in Rangoon. For we understand that at a meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Corporation, Burmans, Indian and Chinese members of the Corporation all condemned the book in most scathing terms. With regard in particular to some "untrue and coloured statements" in the book about the Corporation itself, that body passed a resolution declaring that the statements were "not only in extreme bad taste but were deliberately made to misguide public opinion". Mr. Mirza Rafi, M.L.C., described the book as part of a conspiracy similar to Miss Mayo's. The most unscrupulous part of the conspiracy is to set up Burma against India. Burma will no doubt beware of playing into the hands of the conspirators.

Her Difficulty.

Hostess (sending out cards): "If most of the people we are sending to accept, we shall have our work cut out to cater for them."

Host: "Oh, I don't suppose more than half will accept. We must hope for the best."

Hostess: "That is all very well as far as you are concerned. What I have to do is to prepare for the worst."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COUPON.

COUPON NO. 1.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE FREE INSURANCE

In conjunction with the British India General Insurance Co., Ltd.,

FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ONLY.

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Customs House Road, Bombay, will pay to the *bona fide* holder or legal personal representative of such holder, of this coupon:

Rs. 15,000 (FIFTEEN THOUSAND) if the holder shall be fatally injured by an accident to any railway train in which the holder is travelling as a fare-paying or pass-bearing passenger.

Rs. 5,000 (FIVE THOUSAND) if the holder shall be permanently and totally disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight in both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the holder be permanently and partially disabled by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

CONDITIONS.

All these undertakings are subject to the following special conditions which are of the essence of the contract, namely, that:

(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.
(b) Such holder shall, prior to the accident, have signed his or her name in ink or pencil in the space provided.
(c) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(d) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming, upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(e) This insurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(f) This insurance is limited to one coupon associated with this newspaper for any one holder and holds good only during the period of this issue to the time of the next corresponding issue.
(g) Such holder shall at the time of the accident have the signed coupon on his or her person.

Signature of Holder .....

Available from 6 a. m. Jan. 10th to 6 a. m. Jan. 11th 1930

A Subscriber who has paid his subscription in advance for *THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE* to an authorised Newsagent or to the Publishers will, on forwarding the subscription receipt bearing subscriber's signature to The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., be provided with a certificate exempting him or her between the time of the issue of the certificate and the expiration of the period to which the subscription applies from the necessity of signing coupons or carrying the current copy of *The BOMBAY CHRONICLE*.

FREE GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE

FOR REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SUBSCRIBERS ONLY.

In conjunction with the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., and the New India Assurance Co., Ltd.,

The Bombay Chronicle Company, Limited, Hari Building, Old Custom House, Road, Bombay, will pay to a *bona fide* registered subscriber to "The Bombay Chronicle" on legal personal representative of such subscriber:—

Rs. 2,500 (TWO THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by an accident to any licensed power driven public conveyance in which the Subscriber is being conveyed as a fare paying or pass bearing passenger.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes or the loss by severance of one or more limbs in conjunction with the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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(b) Notice of the accident shall be given to THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD., at its Head Office in Bombay, within fourteen days of its occurrence.
(c) Medical certificates and other information shall be furnished by the person claiming upon request for the same by THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE CO., LTD.
(d) This assurance applies only to persons over sixteen and under sixty-five years of age, and to accidents within India, Burma and Ceylon.
(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enefy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

A subscriber is also entitled to all Railway Accident benefits as mentioned in the Coupon above.

Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a.m. every Sunday to 6 a.m. every Monday.

The World Of Sport.

INDIAN TRAINER WARNED BY LOCAL STEWARDS.

Marrable Cautioned For Rough Riding.

The stewards of the Western India Turf Club held an inquiry into the discrepancy in the running of the horse "Pencedor" in the Sandown Plate run on 26th December 1929 as compared with his running on 1st January 1930 in the Kempton Park Plate when he finished second.

After considering the evidence, the stewards expressed themselves as extremely dissatisfied with the explanation of Yussuf Haroon, trainer and part-owner of this horse, and severely cautioned him as to the running of his horses in future.

The stewards held another inquiry into the complaint lodged by the stipendiary stewards against L. W. Marrable, the rider of Kilderkin in the Rockhampton Plate on January 4, for rough riding. After hearing the evidence, the stewards cautioned him as to his future riding.

This is not the first occasion this season that the local stewards have held enquiries into the running of horses. If we remember rightly, on the last occasion the Trainer concerned was severely cautioned, but the jockey was exonerated from all blame. We note now that Yussuf Haroon has been warned, but no mention is made whether the jockey who rode his horse on the previous occation was also questioned and how his evidence was regarded. If it is granted that a jockey carries out instructions, is his action not also reprehensible? This does not seem to be so if we have read the results of the recent enquiries aright.

* * * *

HOME BILLIARDS.

The closing scores in the match in which Willie Smith is pitted against Clarke McConachy is as follows:—

SMITH	6,574
MCCONACHY	4,418

Smith has evidently struck his best form. He recently defeated Walter Lindrum at Glasgow after the Australian wizard had led him right up to the last session.

BOXING IN AMERICA.

—:o:—

Scott To Meet Sharkey.

Phil Scott has the patience of job. He has set his heart on the heavy weight crown and not even the hostile American press is going to shake him in his resolve to get a match with Jack Sharkey. The latest overseas advices state that the ex-London fireman has been matched against Sharkey, the fight to take place at Madison Square Garden, New York.

The winner is to meet Max Schemling the German. Carpenter rates Sharkey as the best heavy weight in the game to-day and this is no small praise from a man who has met both Tunney and Dempsey.

* * * *

WELL-KNOWN FOOTBALLER DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Hugh Ferguson, the Dundee centre-forward, has been found dead at the club pavilion due to effects of gas poisoning. He had appeared regularly for Dundee until recently when he was dropped.

* * * *

RAILWAY HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Entries for hte Wenden Hockey Shield closed yesterday. The Igatpuri Railway Institute are the holders and are expected to field a strong team again this year. It is probable that Matunga and Parel will send in a combined team this year.

WINTER MEETING: 10th DAY.

—:o:—

Acceptances.

The following are acceptances for the Bombay Races for Saturday (10th Day of Winter Meeting). The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1929, direct from the country of foaling.

DIVISION I.

Blue Funnel 9-3, Gold Rush 8-11 Million Dollar 8-2, Jewel 8-11, Adil 8-11, Thirthar 8-7, Mudlool 8-7, Golden Glory 8-7, Malster 8-7, Jassir 8-2, Atshan 8-2, Dubboos 8-2, Babel 8-2, Arabian Apple 8-2, Yona 8-2, Electric 8-2, Wadiash 8-2, Varka 7-12, Ebrahim Khan 7-12.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250. For Arabs landed on or after 1st July, 1925, direct from the country of foaling.

Nooruzaman 9-3, Shahana 9-0, Cino 8-11, Rin Tin Tin 8-11, Manshad 8-9, Hayar 8-9, Empire 8-9, Collector 8-2, Nile 8-2, Bangalore 8-2, Najah 8-2, Black Pearl 8-2, Young Sadian 8-2, Dilsher 8-2, Badrani 8-2, Young Avar 8-2, Shekib 8-2, Kurdi 8-2.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Distance 5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Harvard 9-1, Qui Vive 8-13, Ordaile 8-11, Broken Vow 8-10, Westerham 8-6, The Rajah 8-2, Governor-General 6-12, Devaka 6-12.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs 750; third Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

DIVISION II.

Mashalla 9-5, Moofid 9-4, Friday 9-1 Lang 7-8, Cardinal 8-12 Orange Prince 8-11, Othello 8-7, Golden Ball 8-6, Daoud Beg 8-6, Tigris 8-3 Birbal 8-2, Warwick 8-1, White Gold 8-0, Palavi 7-13, Takreet 7-10, Tahamtan 7-10, Vita 7-4.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third, Rs. 350. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

DIVISION I.

Mijrin 9-7, Riyad II 9-5, Fakri Pasha 9-4, Nofal 9-1, Yeldrum 9-0 Hamoud 8-11, Habob 8-9, Zummar 8-7, Mishan 8-5, Mashal 8-3, Selman 8-0, Akram 7-11, Aradin 7-11 Gentle Prince 7-9, Jurwa 7-7, My Hope 7-7, Injeman II 7-4.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Defend 9-6, Orange Lena 8-9, Welcome Gift 7-12 Darial II 8-11, Gorbio 8-10, Shipshape 8-8, Balderston 7-12, Highness 7-11, Tusculum 8-6, French Briar 8-3, Frater 8-2, Pobieda 8-0, Long Reign 7-13, Sun Arch 7-10 Hoppy 7-7, Woolworth King 7-6, Wrigley's Gum 7-6, Three Star II 7-4.

TH FLEMINGTON PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II & III.

Manhar 9-9, Cheerful Gift 9-0, Indian Star 8-2, Halim 8-12 Chrysolite 8-8, Star of France 8-9, Penetrate 8-9, Facino 8-8, Kilderkin 8-5, Lucky Man 8-3, Glen 7-6 Eagle's Prey 8-3, Milltown 8-2 Loose Moments 8-1, Quatre - Bras 7-2, Italian Poet 6-12.

THE VELLARD PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Zeebar 9-6, My Bow 7-6, Khalil Beg 9-5, Amij 9-1, Noman 7-12 Kayid Saud 7-10, Maharaja 8-9, Garibaldi 8-8, Maneck 8-7, Arab Prince 8-6, Aasuf 8-5, Sarkha 8-5 Kadir Hajaz 8-4, Adwan 8-4, Sannam 8-3, Dhidha'a 8-2, Bucknell 8-1, Gosub 8-1, Khumayssa 7-6, Red Prince 7-6, Raza Khan 7-5, Ferdinand 7-5, Najmat al Sharq 7-5, Telafar 7-3.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9.

Previous Closing Rate	17.33
To-day's Opening Rate	17.45
Difference	plus .12
To-day's Closing Rate	17.63
Difference	plus .30

EXPECTATIONS

Broach Expectation Rs. 302-0-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Previous Closing Rate	9.22
To-day's Opening Rate	9.24
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing Rate	9.31
Difference	plus .09

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, Jan. 9.

Silver Ready	20	13	0
Higher	0	8	0
Silver Forward	20	7	0
Higher	0	6	0

Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

1st Settlement	48	2	0
2nd Settlement	47	5	0
3rd Settlement	46	14	0

C. P. CEMENT

SWASTIKA BRAND

This is a

Quick Hardening Slow Setting Cement.

Government Alipore Test House Report shows this Cement attains in **2 DAYS** strength required by British Standard Specification in **28 DAYS.**

For full particulars apply to :—

SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co., 70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S.S. Ranchi with the English mails of December 26 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, January 11.

S. S. Ranpura with the homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay, Races, Winter Meeting, Tenth Day.

—:o:—

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Narkunda" with the Mails from Bombay of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 2/30 p.m. on the 8th inst. and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at 5 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. the same day.

—:o:—

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

—:o:—

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalji, M.L.C. and Mr. Behram N. Karanjia have been unanimously elected President and Vice-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, for the year 1930.

—:o:—

AT HOME TO "DEPRESSED" CLASS COMMITTEE.

The "depressed" classes of Bombay will be at Home to the chairman, the members of the Depressed classes and aboriginal Tribes Committee of Enquiry today (Friday) at 5 p.m. at the Council Hall Bombay.

—:o:—

DEATH OF A HUNDI BROKER.

Seth Sunsoomal Ravaldas of Sunsoomal Ravaldas and Co., Hundi Brokers of Bombay died on Wednesday morning. The Uthamana ceremony will take place on Sunday at his residence.

—:o:—

S. INDIAN CO-OP. CONSUMERS' SOCIETY, LTD.

There will be a meeting of the members of the above Society residing at Bandra, Khar and Santa Cruz, on Sunday (the 12th inst.) at 5-30 p.m., at Krishna Sadan, Linking Road, Khar, to consider the question of opening of a branch of the above Society at Khar.

ABOLITION OF CINEMA-TAX

—:o:—

Mr. J. B. Desai's Bill In Bombay Council.

The cinema is now being increasingly recognised more as a means of innocent recreation than as a mere luxury. In fact, it claims a still higher place as an entertainment that combines education as well for the general masses, and is advocated by public welfare authorities as a suitable effective counter-attraction to the liquor shop and the brothel.

It is, therefore, all the more necessary that this amusement should be brought within easy reach of the poorer and lower middle classes. Viewed in this light, the present Entertainment Duty Act of 1923 is rightly regarded as imposing an unjustifiable tax on education.

With a view to remove this anomaly, Mr. Jairamdas B. Desai, M.L.C. (Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars Constituency) has given notice of a bill he intends to bring in the next Council Session in Bombay in February. The bill seeks to amend the Act by abolishing all tax on cinema and theatre tickets from one Rupee downwards; while the existing scale of tax on the higher prices of tickets is retained.

Mr. Desai is assured of substantial support to his bill from the mofussil members, most of whom were exposed to a similiar bill brought in the Council a couple of years back.

NEWEST THOUGHTS AND LATEST BOOKS.

Distributing Agents for well-known

American And British Publishers

Messrs. Haldeman-Julius Publications, Girard, Kansas, (U.S.A.) Messrs. Upton Sinclair of California, & Messrs. Watts & Co. of London and other publishers.

A list of few interesting selected books:—

1. UPTON SINCLAIR'S PUBLICATIONS.
   1. THE GOOSE STEP, (American University Organisations).
   2. THE BRASS CHECK (American Journalism Analysed).
   3. THE PROFITS OF RELIGION, (Priesthood).
   4. LETTERS TO JUDD (An American Working Man).
   5. JUNGLE, (Slaughter House Labour).
   6. SINGING JAIL BIRDS (A drama.)
2. HALDEMAN JULIUS PUBLICATIONS.
   1. WHY I BELIEVE IN COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE.
   2. WHY I BELIEVE IN TRIAL MARRIAGE.
   3. JUDGE B. LINDSEY'S VIEWS ON COMPANIONATE MARRIAGE.
   4. SHOULD COMPANIONATE-MARRIAGE BE LEGALISED?
   5. IS BIRTH CONTROL IMMORAL?
   6. PSYCHOLOGY FOR BEGINNERS.
   7. PSYCHOLOGY OF BEHAVIORISM.
   8. PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION.
   9. PSYCHOLOGY OF DREAMS & WHAT THEY MEAN.
   10. PSYCHO-ANALYSIS: THE LINK BETWEEN MIND & BODY.
   11. WHAT FORD'S 5-DAY WEEK REALLY MEANS.
   12. HOW TO PSYCHO-ANALYZE YOURSELF.
3. WATT'S PUBLICATIONS.
   1. EVOLUTION OF CIVILIZATION.
   2. RELIGION OF AN ARTIST.
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TRADE TERMS TO BOOK-SELLERS.

PANTOMIME AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

Brilliant Performance.

The amateurs who are playing to crowded and appreciative audiences at the Royal Opera House "Alladin and his wonderful Lamp," a pantomime written, arranged and produced by Messrs. Leith and Chamberlain deserve high praise for the fine quality of their histrionic and musical effort. On Thursday night His Excellency the Governor and Lady Sykes attended the performance and sat throughout the show. Dame Twankey played by Mr. Chamberlain seized the opportunity of putting in an excellent "gag" about the proposed increase of fees for motor licenses. The humour of the piece is remarkabkly good as also the footwork of the ballet and the singing of Miss Nordmann as the Princess. Shreemati Mira Devi has far too little opportunity to show her skill in Eastern dancing but the little she has a chance to do was thoroughly appreciated by the audience. "Alladin" is a show not to be missed and is well worth a second visit.

—:o:—

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of The Parsi Rajakeya Sabha, there will be a public meeting on Wednesday (the 15th inst.) at 6-15 p.m. when Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha will speak on "Is the offer for Round Table Conference serious? A reply to Liberal—A word to Congressmen". Mr. B. G. Kher will preside. The place of the meeting will be announced later on.

BANK CLERK'S SAD END.

—:o:—

Loses Balance And Drops Down From Balcony.

Mahadev Anandrao Vyavarkar (32) a Hindu clerk, working in the Voucher Department of the Imperial Bank of India met with a sad fate on Thursday evening when he fell accidentally from the first floor of the bank down to the ground floor sustaining severe injuries which proved fatal. He was seen lying unconscious in the yard between the two buildings of the bank by two clerks at about 4-45 p.m. and had been removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died two hours after admission.

The police suspect no foul play and it appears the deceased was out to the gallery floor for spitting when he accidentally overbalanced from the fence and fell to a depth of 40 feet.

First All-India Ophthalmological Congress.

A meeting of the leading Ophthalmologists of Bombay was held yesterday at 6-30 p.m. in Dr. Banaji's rooms at Hornby Road to consider the question of holding the first session of the Ophthalmological Congress in Bombay. It was decided to hold the session on the 17th, 18th and 19th of April next. A strong reception committee is formed to carry on the work.

The Congress is open to all those who are practising as Eye Specialists and also those who take interest in eye diseases.

AMUSEMENTS.

Under the patronage of Leading Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi Citizens of Bombay.

Benefit Night Benefit Night

For the well-known Stage Actor

Mr. MOHAN LALAJI.

Shri Laxmikant Natak Samaj

Grant Road, Victoria Theatre.

BENEFIT NIGHT on the 13th JANUARY, 1930. at 9-30 P. M. (S.T.)

On the occasion of Marriage Ceremony of Mr. Mohanlal Lalaji's son Mr. Bhanushanker.

SHIRAJ-UD-DULLAH

Nawab of B[illegible]nd Behar
Mirjafar—Mr. [illegible]NJISHAW
Husan Kuli—M[illegible]AGHAVJI
Raja Saheb—Mr. BHAVANI SHANKER
Amirchand—Mr. VITHALDAS (Director)
Jugut—Mr. NURHAR (Navin)
Siraj (Bhamato Bhut) Mr. MOHAN LALAJI.
Clive—Mr. KASHINATH (well-known actor of East Africa).
Bhavani—Mr. RATILAL PATEL.
Lutfunissa—Mr. TRICUM.
Sundri—Mr. VASANT.

Will be staged with all equipments and scene scenerio.

N.B.—Proprietor reserves for himself the right of changing actors if occasion arises.

Proprietor:—SHRI LAXMI KANT NATAK SAMAJ.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
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NEXT SATURDAY.
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ROD LA ROCQUE
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TO-DAY at 6-30 P.M.
The Comedy Sensation
"GENTLEMEN PREFER BLONDES"
Featuring
RUTH TAYLOR

THE RIALTO
LAMINGTON ROAD
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
By Special Request
BUSTER KEATON
as the
CAMERAMAN
A Landslide of Laughs!

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-NIGHT at 9-30 P.M.
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6 STIRRING CONTESTS 6
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Q. MISTRY
Booking at the Theatre after 7 p.m.

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DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m
The Man of a Thousand Faces
LON CHANEY
In a remarkable new characterisation
MOCKERY
The strangest love story ever told!
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HIS HIGHNESS SAWAI TUKOJI RAO HOLKAR.
MAHARASHTRA KOKIL SHANKARRAO SARNAIK'
Yeshwant Sangit Mandali
RIPON THEATRE
SATURDAY, 11-1-30 at 8-30 P. M
AND
SUNDAY, 12-1-30 at 3 P.M.
NEW DRAMA NEW DRAMA
Kayade-Bhang.
S.R. SARNAIK, Director. P.G. POWAR, G. Manager.

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HUGE BANK FRAUD CASE.

Prosecution Case Against Karachi Bank Employees.

The story of how the Bombay branch of the Karachi Bank, Ltd. (now in liquidation), was defrauded to the extent of Rs. 60,000 was told before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday when Mr. R. P. Thanawalla opened the case for the prosecution.

The accused in this case Lazarus Alphanso, Manager, A. K. Gulrajani, Accountant, A. C. Dias, Cashier and P. S. Sitaram, Ledger Clerk respectively of the Bombay branch of the above Bank are charged with falsification of accounts, criminal breach of trust and abetment.

PROSECUTION CASE

Mr. Thanawalla opening the case for the prosecution remarked that the fraud perpetrated on the Bank was a huge one and it was carried out in a very subtle and clever manner the complainant in this case is Mr. Lobo, one of the liquidators of the Karachi Bank. The four accused constituted the entire staff of the Bommbay branch of the Bank and they worked together in their respective positions since 1925.

SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT.

The Karachi Bank suspended payment on 5th March last and a telegram was sent to the Bombay branch to suspend payment. Mr. Thanawalla contended that even after receiving the telegram. the Bombay branch made certain payments for a few hours and in all about Rs. 4000 were paid. The Bank was expected to keep only Rs. 1,5000 in cash and they had an account with the Mercantile Bank of India.

THE BEGINNING

Alluding to the beginning of the fraud Mr. Thanawalla stated that towards the end of 1925. the second accused was in difficulties. and to pay off his loans, he resorted to a novel plan. He received money from the cashier on a sort of a voucher. In March, 1926. the authorities of the Bank Canel to Bombay and there was a shortage of Rs. 3,000 which had to be made good. The first accused got one of his friends, a depositor of the Bank and asked him to sign a withdrawl form and thus the money was made good. The auditors under the circumstances found nothing wrong in the inspection of accounts.

In July, 1927, the accused received intimation that the auditors were coming to examine the accounts. They knew that the Bank account would "tell the tale of their fraud" and hence decided to destroy the same, which was accordingly done. The fourth accused was asked to write another pass book from his own ledger and from the ledger of the Mercantile Bank.

SOME NEW METHODS

Mr. Thanawalla continuing said that as there were huge deficits the accused resorted to some new methods and this was that they withdrew money from the Banks from the accounts of the depositors on forms not signed from them. One of such withdrawal was in the handwriting of the fourth accused and it also bore the initial of the first and the second accused. The same was entered in the cash book by the accused No. 3. A sum of Rs. 4,800 was thus withdrawn and after a few weeks another sum of Rs. 6,000 was withdrawn in a like manner. Several sums were thus withdrawn in the year which aggregate to Rs. 32,272

In the next year also a sum of Rs. 17,600 was withdrawn, but this time the method they had adopted was slightly different. The sum deposited by the customers were not credited in the books. Mr. V. X. Sequierea was due of the victims of this new hoax. He lost about Rs. 14,000. In this manner and then started correspondence with the accused. The first accused after considerable delay promised to pay him the amount by passing a promisory note which he declined. In the meanwhile some of the aggrieved depositors wrote to the management and thus the fraud came to light and the accused were subsequently arrested.

The complainant was then examined.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

DECISION IN MUNICIPAL CASE.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Jan. 8.

The case against Mr. H. V. Tulpule, President of the City Municipality, was decided by the First Class Sub-Judge of Poona, yesterday. The complainant Mr. Manurkar, ex-President, alleged that the election of Mr Tulpule was illegal and that it should be set aside. The case has been dismissed with costs. The judgment of the learned Sub-Judge says that the plaint of the complainant was not proper, that he had not given due nature of the suit to the Municipality, that he had no authority to adjourn the meeting of the Municipality without the consent of the members, that he could not move the precedent for such adjournments of meetings after condolence resolutions and that the meeting was not a rabble as was alleged by him. The judgment, therefore, declares that Mr. H. V. Tulpule's election as president is valid.

This judgment has caused no great surprise in the city as the decision was a foregone conclusion. The case was very ably defended by Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar and even in the cross-examination he had torn to tatters the yeas of the complainant and his witnesses. Thus, for some months to come, till the one years' term is out, a Nationalist President will preside over the Destinies of the City Municipality. Of course, after the close of the period, the Municipality will be again thrown into excitement. But for the present, it appears to work smoothly and generally on Nationalist lines.

Naturally, Mr. Tulpule is being feted by several individuals and bodies. This evening the Nationalist Club entertained him to a pan-supari' ceremony in the midst of a hundred distinguished men of the city when speeches were delivered by Mr. N. C. Kelkar and others. The ceremony was held in the Sardar Patwardhan Wada.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The series of articles on this question, in the local "Dnyan Prakash" continues. The third and fourth articles have appeared. In the third, Miss Khare has offered very trenchant criticism on the marriage, customs and the huge expenditure incurred by parents on their daughters' marriages. She castigates severely the agents who also take away some money for setting marriages She disapproves of the feasts and such other useless items of expenditure. She opines that at best three times a month's salary should be the maximum of expenditure. If any more money is at all to be wasted, it should be handed to the married daughter for her future life.

The fourth article by Mr. K. N. Kelkar, Advocate, attempts to prove that marriage even among Hindus is a contract and not a sacrament.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

The health of the city is not at all satisfactory. The epidemic of small-pox is raging with great virulence. In addition to this, there is influenza taking its toll of the citizens. The climate has suddenly changed. The cold wave has again gone away. The nights and early mornings are a bit cool. But the noons grow hotter. There is all too sudden a rise in the temperature Apart, however, from all these causes, there is no doubt that the Municipal sanitary arrangements show much room for improvement. The dust-bins are not daily cleared and they seem to be little hillocks rising over the streets. The dust on the bad roads is immense. Though these are the primary functions of a Municipality, in Poona city there is hardly a reasonable man who is satisfied with the present lighting and street-cleaning of the Municipality.

Mr. J. S. Karandikar has begun his series of lectures on the Arthashastra of Kautilya in the Bhandarkar Institute for the benefit of M. A. students, from yesterday. He has fixed 5 p. m. every Tuesday and Wednesday for his lectures. There will be eight lectures.

POONA AND COUNCIL BOYCOTT.

—:o:—

From Our Correspondent.
POONA, Jan. 8.

I learn from personal enquiries that none of the local members of the Legislative Council as well as the Legislative Assembly and Council of State is inclined to give up his seat. The Responsivists are against boycott of the Councils. Poona has been the Headquarters of the Responsivists. As regards the Muslims, not a single Musalman went to the Councils on the Congress ticket from the Central Division (Poona) of the Bombay Presidency. Had these Muslims been members of the Congress, certainly they would have been asked by their community or Congress to resign their seats in the Councils. "Kesari" is also in favour of the Councils and writes that it will be an injurious move if we boycott the councils as we did before.

WAR ON MALARIA.

It is for our city fathers and the Municipal administrative heads to read this paragraph of this letter. The Cantonment Municipal Board has informed the owners or occupiers of the houses to remove all dirty water from their places. It has come to the knowledge of the Health Officer that dirty water is the chief thing which brings malaria and, therefore, inspectors have been apppointed to go to every house. All the dirty streams or "nalas" have been protected by building "pacca" gutters so that dirty water should flow away. But such is not the arrangement in the city. If drinking water is purified properly and the city is kept clean, surely there will be no calamity of any epidemic in the city.

UPLIFT OF BHILS.

—:o:—

EARLY AGRICULTURAL TRAINING URGED.

Also Separate Schools.

Resuming their public enquiry on Thursday afternoon at the Council Hall, the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee examined several witnesses including Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, representative of the Hindu Maha Sabha, Matunga Branch, Bombay.

Rev. H. P. Garner, Manager, Church of Brethren, Mission, Ahwa (Dangs), examined by the Committee orally, observed that the curriculum for primary schools in Bhil tracts, at present drawn out was not at all practical. He would like vocational and agriculturally biassed courses to be started early in the primary education. It was necessary in villages that the boys should have agricultural training from the early days of their education. Such sort of education should be given to a child as soon as it entered the school. That would be a thoroughly efficacious method of keeping the children in close touch with the land on which they were going to work.

The witness was strongly in favour of boarding schools for the children of Bhils and other Aboriginal tribes because he thought that in such schools children would be brought under salutary influence which would go a long way in building a better character.

Raosaheb Chunilal Kishabhai Amin, Forest Officer, Dangs, who was examined next, was in favour of separate schools for the boys of Dang Bhils. He would have preferred the teachers for these schools from the same class but it was so very difficult to get them. He wanted more dispensaries to be opened in the Bhil tracts because the climate there was uncongenial. He further suggested the appointment of a special officer to guard the interests of the depressed classes. He stressed the necessity of carrying on an anti-drink educative propaganda.

AGAINST SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

Dr. M. B. Udgaonkar, representative of the Matunga Branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha, was against starting separate schools for depressed classes. Instead, he suggested that untouchability would fast disappear if "untouchable" children were admitted to common public schools. Starting special schools was tantamount to perpetuating untouchability.

EDUCATION THE ONLY REMEDY.

—:o:—

The witness maintained that the education was the only remedy whereby public opinion could be mobilized in expediting the removal of untouchability. Asked whether any special agency was called for to do the work, the witness pointed out that a number of reformist organisations including the branches of the Hindu Maha Sabha had set themselves vigorously to do everything in their power to remove the scurge of untouchability from the Hindu society. It was his personal opinion that there should be some law to prevent the social boycott of the depressed classes by the higher castes. A true Mahasabhaite, he added, would never believe in untouchability.

Talking about the curriculum for primary schools, the witness suggested that lessons with a view to the removal of untouchability and to give equal status to all classes should be introduced in primary schools, care being taken not to frame lessons which would produce hatred of one class against another by harping upon the injustice and wrong done to these classes. He asserted that the educated and reformed higher classes were eager for the speedy uplift of these classes to their proper status. In Bombay during the last year the "Satyanarayan Puja" was performed at three places under the auspices of the Hindu Maha Sabha. The Puja was attended by a large mixed audience of both "touchables" and "untouchables." The witness did not think that a special officer was necessary to safeguard the interests of depressed classes.

DEPUTATIONISTS COMPLAIN OF HARASSMENT.

The Committee then received a deputation of the depressed classes of Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts. The deputationists who were Mahars bitterly complained that they were very much harassed in villages by the higher caste Hindus simply because they were coming forward to assert their rights. They suggested that the social boycott of the depressed classes must be prevented by law. They then narrated the evils of the "Khoti" system which, they said, inflicted great hardships on the depressed classes. They recommended that the "Khoti" system should be forthwith abolished.

INDEPENDENCE CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

CONGRESS COMMITTEES IN EVERY VILLAGE.

Sjt. S. C. Bose's Threefold Programme.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

To carry on Independence campaign in the villages, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in the course of an appeal, suggests this starting of Congress Committees in every villages with a view to carry on the following threefold programme, viz., (1) Village Congress Committee should organised Village Militias which will undertake the work of Defence, and will thereby make the villagers quite independent of Police or Village Chowkiders (2) Village Jury Committees should urge the villagers to keep away from law courts and settle their disputes by arbitration through Congress Committees. (3) Village Congress Committees should carry on an effective boycott of British goods and should at the same time promote Swadeshi enterprise and help Swadeshi industries and thereby help the villagers to become economically self-reliant.—Free Press.

Sjt Bose's Appeal To Resign.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose has issued an appeal to all Congress Members of the Bengal Council to send in their resignations immediately in pursuance of the Congress resolution on the matter.—Free Press.

BOMBAY'S CHIEF KAZI IN TROUBLE.

—:o:—

Alleged Fraudulent Performance Of Marriage Ceremony.

The case in which S. H. S. A. Karbhari had charged Kazi Mahomed Hassan Moorghee, the Chief Kazi of Bombay and two others with having fraudulently caused his (complainants) wife to undergo a marriage ceremony with another man during his life time come up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, 3rd Court, Bombay, on Thursday. The second accused in this case is Pesh Imam of Nanjewadi Masjid, while the 3rd accused Hatimbai, is the mother?in-law of the complainant.

Mr. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, appearing for the 1st accused, said that his client was the Chief Kazi of Bombay and was recognised as such by the Government. There was also another Kazi by name Kazi Londay, also recognised by Government. They were both authorised to perform Mahomedan marriage and the 1st accused performed in his office on an average of about 2,000 marriages a year. Mr. Azad further contended that the complainant was only a tool in the hands of Kazi Londay and that the case was got up with motives of professional rivalry. He denied of his client having performed the marriage ceremony of the complainant in November 1926. The accused was then in Panvel and the marriage ceremony was performed by his "Naib" in Bombay. He had also evidence to show that the complainant's wife was a minor at the time of her marriage with the complainant. After becoming a major, see repudiated her marriage with the complainant as allowed by the Mahomedan law. Counsel emphasised that Kazi Londay was behind the case.

PLEA FOR ALTERING CHARGE.

Mr. Pathare, appearing for the complainant, submitted that the correct section under which the accused were to be charged was abetment of bigamy and requested the Court to alter the change accordingly. He also requested the Court to issue summonses to the complainant's wife and her 2nd husband to answer the charges of bigamy and abetment.

The Magistrate directed the issue of notices to the present accused and summonses to the complainant's wife and her present husband.

22 BENGAL COUNCILLORS RESIGN.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Resignation of Congress members from the Bengal Council uptil now total 22. Dr. J. M. Das Gupta, Messrs. Bejoy Krishna Bose, B. K. Chatterji and Bimalananda Tarkatirtha resigned to-day in obedience to the Congress mandate.—Free Press.

Lv. 341

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FRERE ROAD DACOITY CASE.

—:o:—

Accused Committed To Sessions.

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, committed Mrs. Florence Biber, an Anglo-Indian woman, her three sons, 4 other Anglo-Indian youths and a Hindu to stand their trials at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court under Section 395 I. P. C., namely, for committing dacoity.

The accused were arrested in connection with the sensational Frere Road dacoity. One of the accused in this case, namely, Moses David Zalmon, had been granted the King's pardon having turned an approver.

FABRICATING EVIDENCE.

—:o:—

Merchant Convicted.

Abdulali Abdul Kadar, a Borah merchant, was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Thursday, on a charge of fabricating false evidence.

The accused is a Borah merchant having his shop in Bombay at H. J. Street, carrying business in the name and style of Abdulali Abdul Kadar Bastarwalla and Co. In May last a notice was served on him by the Income Tax Officer calling upon him to disclose his total income for the present year for purposes of assessing the income-tax. He then sent in statement showing an income of Rs. 1,000, but the Income Tax Officer being not satisfied with the return, caused a notice to be issued to the accused. The accused then presented himself before the Officer with a cash, a ledger and a journal. The suspicions of the Officer being roused on his going through the account books, he instituted further inquiries on the subject and took possession of other account books of the accused, which the latter maintained belonged to his mother's business. It was ultimately learnt that the accused had made out his first set of books produced before the Income Tax Officer by copying out a few of the items from the other set of books. The present prosecution was then launched.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Magistrate held that the offence was a serious one and sentenced the accused as above.

DEATH DUE TO ENLARGED SPLEEN.

—:o:—

Jury's Verdict In Inquest Of Exhumed Body.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Kalia aged four years whose body was exhumed by the order of the Coroner as it was reported that he had died of a kick given by his step-father on Tuesday.

Keroo Ravji, a neighbour stated that the deceased lived with his step-father in a tin shed at Haines Road. On Tuesday he heard the boy crying and on peeping through a door saw the suspect kicking him. Subsequently the boy died. The boy's mother, Sakubai, stated that he married the suspect four years ago. The deceased was from her former husband. On Tuesday when she came home she found the boy dead. The suspect told her that the boy fell down from a box. Medical evidence showed that death was due to the enlarged spleen. The jury returned a verdict according to medical evidence.

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BOMBAY.

Indian Cotton Figures.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

	Since 1st Sept. In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	2,482	155,998
Central India	3,334	108,232
Barsi and Nagar	1,080	100,829
Hyderabad-Gaorani	176	29,198
Berar	4,512	281,754
Central Provinces	2,748	137,239
Total Oomras	14,332	813,250
Dholera	551	30,013
N.-W. Provinces	1,241	107,460
Rajputana	388	15,164
Sind-Punjab	2,214	65,518
Broach	1,369	11,025
Coompta & Dharwar	49	38,953
Westerns-Northerns	243	12,229
Cocanada		100
Tinneve ly & Cambodia	100	5,984
Persian		201
American		2,899
Egyptian & African	1,206	28,612
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		394
Total	21,693	1,151,807

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READY COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

100	Aboobakar & Co.	Arvi	264
100	D.	Pulgaon	263
100	Do.	Dhamangaon	259
200	Mithabhai Nathoo	Shegaon	254
200	Do.	Sindhurni	247
100	N. Rajaram & Co.	Harda	267
200	Do.	Bir	254
100	R. D. Tata & Co.	Shegaon	254
100	Forbes & Co.	Sindhurni	247
200	Ralli Bros.	Naga	204
100	Ital India	Shegaon	253
100	Chacheti T. & Co.	Rutlam	251
100	K. Devchand & Co.	Anjar	275
100	Japan T. & Co.	Bhavnagar	232-1/2
100	Dawn & Co.	Wardha	268
100	Do.	Harsud	255

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

3 Months Discounts 4 1/4 per cent
6 Months Discounts 4 1/4 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Call Money 4 1/4 per cent.
One month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three months 5 1/4 per cent.
Six months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 8-1-30	6993000	7311000
Receipts Yesterday 8-1-30	19000	30000
Exports to date 8-1-30	4438000	5098300
Stock at Ports 3-1-30	2643000	2334000
Stock Interior Towns 3-1-30	1477000	1241000
Stock at Liverpool 3-1-30	918000	961000
Visible Supply 3-1-30	6000000	5932000
Quantity in Sight 3-1-30	11763000	11542000
Quantity out of sight 3-1-30	7517000	7866000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Jan. 8.

The wheat market is upset on Russian sales of wheat and uncertainty of quantity for export. The fundamental situation and prospects of low visible supply, favour purchases on declines.

March 9s. 8d. plus 1-1/4d.
May 9s. 10d. plus 1-1/8d.
July 9s. 10-3/8d. plus 1-3/8.

WHEAT CHICAGO.

March 1 28-1/2 plus 3/4.
May 1 32-1/4 plus 7/6.
July 1 32-7/8 plus 1-1/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

February 19.65
March 19.75

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Jan. 46/
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.
S'ment Sellers Jan. 46/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
S'ment Sellers Jan/Feb. 48/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels. Nominal.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Ready prices are nearly unaltered. Forward market has ruled quiet to-day by evidencing a drop of about half anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12 8 6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7,5/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Sumatra Rs. 7,5 0 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Subedar Rs. 7,4 0 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. 7 3 3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 7 3 0 per cwt.
Shipment March Rs. 7 4 0 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 7.5.0 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12 9 6 per cwt.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 7 4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Jan. 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch, Standard, No. 25
C. & F. Calcutta.
Jan/March per cwt 11/1-1/2 Sellers.
C. & F. Bombay.
Jan/March, per cwt 11/2-3/4 Sellers.
C. & F. Karachi.
Jan/March, per cwt 11/3-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 8.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, 1b. Spot 7-7/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 8.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Day Market Loans 4 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-1/8 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1/8 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-3/4 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 8.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£18
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£116
National Bank	£44
Eastern Bank	£5-3/8
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£86-1/2
Conversion Loan	£75-1/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£98-7/8
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£49-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£51-1/2
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61
Consols	£53-3/4
War Loan, 5 p.c.	£100-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c	£91-3/4

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Bombay, Jan. 9. Bales.
Khandesh	2482
Central India	3,334
Barsi-Nugger	1,080
Hyderabad-Gaorani	176
Berar	4,512
Central Provinces	2,748
Dhollera	551
N.-W. Provinces	1,241
Rajputana	388
Sind-Punjab	2,214
Broach	1,369
Compta-Dharwar	49
Westerns-Northerns	243
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100
East Africans	1,206
Cotton	21,693 cwts.
Wheat	531
Linseed	1,104
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	769
Gingellyseeds	750
Poppyseeds	545
Groundnuts	25,141
Castorseeds	936
Rice	4,361
Myrabollams	7,02[illegible]
Cottonseeds	7,985
Gram	1,259
Joowar	1,404
Bajree	4,429 tons.
Coal	5,243

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

—:o:—

New York, Jan. 8.

Demand Bills 486.62

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 8.

Copper, Braziers	£92-1/2
Yellow Metal	£69-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£18-1/2
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	£12-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£179-3/4
Antimony, Foreign, Refined Jan/Feb. Sellers	£26-10-0

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Jan/Feb. £7-15-0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Jan/Feb. £15-12-6
Rapeseed, Toria ton.
S'ment Sellers Jan/Feb. £17-5-0

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 8.

Iinseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Jan. £22-12-6
Iinseed, Calcutta, ton.
S'ment Sellers Feb/March £20-0-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton.
S'ment Hull Sellers Jan/Feb. £18-17-6
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
S'ment Sellers Jan. £22-12-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 8.

Linseed, Oil, London naked, Spot, cwt.
Delivery Sellers Feb/April 39/6
Linseed, Oil, London naked, Spot, cwt.
Delivery Value Aug/May 38/4-1/2

—:o:—

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 8.

To-day Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality) Spot 9-1/2

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Jan. 9.

1st Sept. to 2nd Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	1,212	270,317
Japan & China	19,600	334,171
Coast Ports		6,610
Up-country by Rail		38,648
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		16,192
Total	20,812	665,938

IS DOMINION STATUS IN ACTION?

Essential Conditions For Congress Participation In R. T. Conference.

MAHATMA'S REPLY TO BENN.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru more than justifies the choice of the people. His address brief and to the point was bold, extreme in conception but moderate in expression. It bore evidence of a man capable of viewing things with complete detachment. A confirmed socialist, he wants for his country what only the country can manage. He is a practical statesman tempering his ideals to suit his surroundings. But for himself he is an idealist who would ever strive to live up to his ideals.

As in his address, so in the chair. He was strong, yet accommodating. His wit came to his rescue on many an awkward occasion. He never hesitated when action was required. His tireless, energy and entire self-forgetfulness, his natural simplicity and affability captivated every one. No Government that is at all anxious to do what is right can have any reason to fear Jawaharlal Nehru. A wicked Government would soon feel the strength of a stalwart who counts no price too dear to pay for ridding the country of wicked rule.

The youth of the country has every reason to be proud of their representative, the nation may well rejoice to find in Jawaharlal Nehru such a noble and worthy son. May God's blessings descend upon him and may the nation reach her destination during Jawaharlal's year of service.

INDEPENDENCE.

The resolutions of the Congress strictly followed the trend of the presidential address. Let us first consider the central resolution. In strict accordance with the Calcutta resolution and owing to a combination of circumstances undesigned by anybody, Dominion Status gave place at the stroke of midnight 31st December 1929 to complete Independence as the immediate objective of the Congress. Swaraj in article 1 of the Congress constitution is now to mean complete Independence. It is as well. Apart from the Calcutta resolution, Mr. Benn's statement that India already had Dominion Status in action made that phrase impossible of acceptance to convey the nation's meaning. If representation, at important functions, of India through representatives chosen by the British Government, means Dominion Status in action, Heaven help India. The Congress means something totally different from it. For the Congress, Dominion Status meant complete independence plus voluntary partnership with Britain as it might be with any other nation for mutual good. Lastly it has been of late loudly whispered that Independence was illegal, and a resolution replacing Dominion Status with Independence would mean the death of the Congress. This threat made it a sacred obligation for the Congress to incorporate complete Independence in the Congress creed. The Congress would not be worthy to represent the nation, if for fear of consequences it hesitated to enunciate the nation's birthright. If Swaraj was a doubtful word, it becomes unequivocal by becoming Purna Swaraj.

'PEACEFUL AND LEGITIMATE.'

But the Congress rejected by an overwhelming majority any change in the description of the means. They still remain 'peaceful and legitimate.' There were members in the Subjects Committee who suggested that independence would not be vindicated by non-violent and truthful means. Violence there undoubtedly was in the air. But I feel that those who flock to the Congress session year by year have a living faith in non-violence as the only possible means for India at least to regain her lost freedom. Non-violence and truth are the vital need for India if the stupor of the millions is to be removed, if the warring communities are to be welded into one. A foreign power must be a necessary factor for any community that will coerce any other or the others into submission to its will. But the Congress must perforce remain non-violent if it will represent, as it claims to represent, all communities. Whether therefore it takes a year or ages to reach political independence, non-violence and truth are in my opinion the shortest way to it. Complete Independence of the Congress is no menace to a single legitimate foreign interest or the presence of a single Englishman who will live as a friend willing to submit to the rules applicable to the whole of Independent India.

This is clear from the condemnation of the bomb resolution and the clause in the central resolution appreciating the efforts of the Viceroy to arrive at a peaceful solution of the national problem. Both the bomb resolutions and the clause were hotly contested, but the Congress accepted both, the one by a substantial majority ascertained after a division and the second by an overwhelming majority. I am sure that by passing the resolution and the clause the nation has conformed to its creed, and risen in the estimation of the world, as it would have denied its creed and lost in the world's estimation, if it had refused to condemn the bomb outrage and perform the common courtesy of recognising the good even in a representative of a rule which we seek to destroy.

BOYCOTT OF LEGISLATURES.

To the constructive programme the Congress has added boycott of legislatures. This was in my opinion inevitable. Those who would have Independence have to work outside the legislatures and among the people. That no single seat will remain vacant because of Congressmen withdrawing from the legislatures is no reason for opposing the boycott. Let those who believe in the legislatures by all means go there. It is enough that Congressmen employ themselves otherwise and cease to give these bodies any prestige through their presence there. For me the decisive opinion of Pandit Motilalji in favour of boycott was enough to incorporate it in the resolution.

The programme would have been undoubtedly strengthened if law courts and Government schools were also boycotted. But the atmosphere was absent. The Congress is not an organisation to enunciate theories, but to anticipate national wants and wishes, and forge practical sanctions for their fulfilment.

Local bodies stand on a different footing. They were included in the original draft. But as opinion was sharply divided, I did not press for their retention in the boycott clause. Let no one however run away with the idea that it is now any Congressman's duty to seek election to or capture these institutions. On the contrary it is the duty of every Congressman to retire from or avoid them, if they take away best workers' attention from better work or if they mean continuous wrangling, dissensions or worse. They are at liberty to remain in them or seek election thereto when they are convinced that by their presence there, they can promote not merely some legitimate interest but national independence.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

The greatest and the most effective sanction however is civil disobedience including non-payment of taxes. Whilst the task of choosing the time and the method of it has been nominally and properly left to the All-India Congress Committee to decide, I know that it is a duty primarily devolving upon me. I must confess that I do not see the atmosphere for it to-day. I want to discover a formula whereby sufficient provision can be made for avoiding suspension by reason of Chauri Chaura. A time must come when there may be a fight to the finish with one's back to the wall. With the present temper of many Congressmen, with our internal dissensions, with the communal tension, it is difficult to discover an effective and innocent formula. It may be impossible to offer civil disobedience at this stage in the name of the Congress, and it may be necessary to offer individual civil disobedience without the Congress imprimatur and apart from it. But just now everything is in the embryonic state. I can only give the impatient patriot the assurance, that I am concentrating all my powers on discovering a workable formula. He can help me materially by assisting to promote a non-violent atmosphere and to push forward the constructive programme. I know that many have refused to see any connection between the constructive programme and civil disobedience. But for one who believes in non-violence it does not need hard thinking to realise the essential connection between the constructive programme and civil disobedience "for Swaraj." I want the reader to mark the qualification. Constructive programme is not essential for local civil disobedience for specific relief as in the case of Bardoli. Tangible common grievance restricted to a particular locality is enough. But for such an indefinable thing as Swaraj people must have previous training in doing things of all-India interest. Such work must throw together the people and their leaders whom they would trust implicitly. Trust begotten in the pursuit of continuous constructive work becomes a tremendous asset at the critical moment. Constructive work therefore is for a non-violent army what drilling etc. is for an army designed for bloody warfare. Individual civil disobedience among an unprepared people and by leaders not known to or trusted by them is of no avail, and mass civil disobedience is an impossibility. The more therefore the progress of the constructive programme, the greater is there the chance for civil disobedience. Granted a perfectly non-violent atmosphere and a fulfilled constructive programme, I would undertake to lead a mass civil disobedience struggle to a successful issue in the space of a few months.

'IN THE EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES.'

Whilst thus the central resolution lays down the country's objective and the methods for its attainment in no uncertain terms, it does not rule out the idea of a conference in every circumstance. It merely and most properly says, that 'in the existing circumstances' no good purpose can be served by the Congress being represented at the proposed conference. What are then the conceivable circumstances in which the Congress may be represented at such a conference? I can mention at least one such circumstance. If the British Government invites the Congress to a conference, that is to discuss and frame not any scheme but a scheme definitely of Independence Government, and fulfils the other conditions suitable for such a conference, I take it that the Congress leaders will gladly respond. Indeed a conference there must be at some stage or other. It can take place as the proposed conference was expected to take place out of Britain's good grace or/and pressure of world opinion, or out of pressure from us as we hope it will be if we develop sufficient strength. Whether such a time is to be far or near depends upon how we utilise or waste this year of grace.

(To Be Continued).

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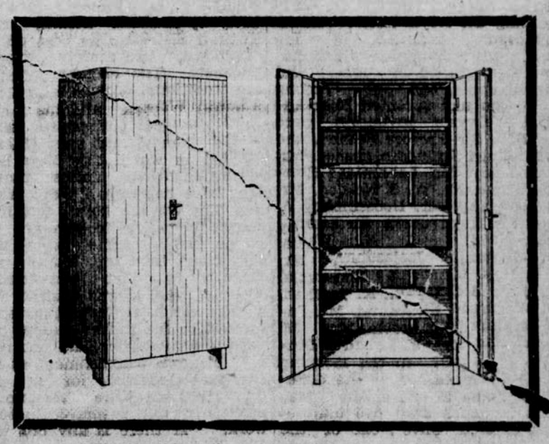

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INDIANS MAKE VERY GOOD SEAMEN.

Rear-Admiral Welwyn's Appreciation.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE MANOEUVRES.

An interesting and noteworthy departure from official routine was made by Rear-Admiral H. T. Welwyn, Flag Officer Commanding, the Royal Indian Marine, when on Thursday he invited members of the Central Legislature residing in this Presidency and a few prominent citizens of Bombay to sea with him on board the "Clive", one of the ships of the Marine, to see what the ships constituting the Royal Indian Marine Squadron, manned by Indian Ships' Companies, which has now been trained in gunnery and minesweeping, can do. Among those who had accepted Rear-Admiral Welwyn's invitation were the Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna, the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee, Mr. W. S. Neilson, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Hoosenbhoy A. Laliji, Sir Hugh Cocke, Sir Stanley Reed, Mr. C. N. Wadia, Sir Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Prof. K. T. Shah, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. M. Master and Mr. Kaikobad Dinshaw. At 8-30 in the morning the party embarked at the Gateway of India in one of the Marine's launches and, five minutes later, entered "Clive", one of the ships participating in the manoeuvres, where they were received by Rear-Admiral Welwyn and his staff. The squadron then proceeded to sea. It consisted of besides H.I.M.S. "Clive", commanded by Commander M. P. Cooper, H.I.M.S. "Lawrence" (Commanding Officer, Commander R. H. Garstin, O.B.E.,), H.I.M.S. "Cornwalis" (Comdr. L. S. Wadeson), H.I.M.S. "Pathan" (Lt.-Comdr. R. C. B. McClement), and "Baluchi" (Lt.-Comdr. P. A. Mare), As the squadron proceeded in different formations, the visitors had an excellent opportunity of watching the ships manoeuvres, and exercises, particularly the remarkable display of quick signalling. About 11 a.m. when the squadron had proceeded far out of the harbour, three of its ships, including the "Clive" gave the visitors a few moments of considerable excitement by a display of long-range firing at a target several miles distant on the horizon which was being towed by the trawler "Madras". Having accomplished this the squadron retired under a smoke screen and the ships' companies on the return voyage, were exercised at drills. Before the visitors left the "Clive", Rear-Admiral Welwyn, with the aid of maps and illustrations, initiated them into the mysteries of the different classes of ships constituting a battle fleet and gave a graphic description of how a naval battle is fought and the havoc which bursting shells cause.

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN SEAMEN.

Having returned to the harbour at about 12-25, the guests visited the "Dalhousie", the Boys' Training Ship commanded by Commander A. G. Maundrell. While the ships constituting the Royal Indian Marine Squadron are manned almost entirely by Muslims hailing from Konkan districts, the boys on the "Dalhousie" are mainly Punjabi Muslims. The Konkani Muslims are traditional seamen and Rear-Admiral Welwyn and his staff speak in most enthusiastic terms of the splendid and most efficient manner in which they have been performing their duties though they have had only a year's training. The Punjab boys too, have shown themselves to be very apt pupils, inspite of the fact that they come from an inland province. In fact Rear-Admiral Welwyn, who, it was evident took a most sympathetic and paternal interest in the Indian seamen and boys under training, did not conceal his own astonishment at the remarkable aptitude for sea life and the still more remarkable proficiency they displayed in thier work. "If there is any one who says Indians cannot make very good seamen, give him my name and address". There could be no higher praise than is contained in these few and eloquent words of the brief speech Rear-Admiral Welwyn delivered at the close of the luncheon at Admiral's House where the guests had gathered after landing in the R. I. M. Dockyard and inspecting the machine shop.

WANTED, OPPOTUNITY.

The manoeuvres and the exercises afforded proof—if a proof was necessary—that, given the opportunity Indians could man a Navy of their own as efficiently as any other people. The opportunity, however, is a meagre one. An Indian Navy still remains to be created. The facilities for the training of Indians as officers are, one notes particularly poor and, apart from the establishment of the training ship "Dufferin" the Government of India do not seem to be particularly keen on providing them at an ever-increasing speed. This is particularly unfortunate as it would be difficult to secure a more sympathetic officer to hasten the evolution of a genuine Indian Navy than Rear-Admiral Welwyn, who, aided by his staff provided a most instructive and enjoyable programme for his guests on Thursday.

WINTERTONIAN TOUCH IN LORD RUSSEL'S SPEECH.

—:o:—

Will Be Learn Lessons In Indian Politics." At This Age.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru interviewed in regard to Earl Russell's speech said:—"Earl Russell's speech, which was cabled out yesterday, is quite Wintertonian in its outlook, and in my opinion it is difficult to reconcile it with the speeches of Mr. Wedgewood Benn or the announcement of the Viceroy. I can only hope that it is the speech of a man new to the office. It is obvious that Earl Russell has yet to learn his lessons in Indian politics. If the Round Table Conference is to be a free Conference, as I expect it will be, Earl Russell cannot possibly anticipate its decisions or commit the Government to any policy in advance. It is clear that we Liberals must stand by the programme we have adopted, and that programme is one of Dominion Constitution subject to such safe-guards and reservations as may be necessary for the period of transition only. We cannot contemplate the achievement of Dominion Status being a matter for the distant future. Earl Russell's speech, however, can only add to the difficulties of the situation. If such a statement had appeared in any English newspaper it would not have mattered much. But his official position, no doubt, calls for a severe criticism of the speech. Nevertheless I think that the programme of the Round Table Conference holds good; and unless we are definitely told that we cannot raise the issue as to full Dominion Status, I see no reason why should reject the offer of a Round Table Conference."—Free Press.

ELDER MURDER TRIAL.

—:o:—

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Hears Sentence Unperturbed.

JAMSHEDPUR, Pan. 9.

In the Elder Murder Sessions Trial, the Sessions Judge, Mr. P. L. Sen, delivered judgment today. He agreed with the assessors and found the accused, O. W. Harrison, guilty on charges of both robbery and murder and convicted him under sections 394 and 302 I.P.C. and sentenced him to death under the latter section.

A large number of ladies were among the spectators. The accused looked composed when the sentence was passed.—A. P.

SIMON REPORT PUBLICATION POSTPONED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Reuter understands that the Simon Commission's Report will not be available for Parliament until some time in April.—Reuter.

TIME TO CRY HALT HAS COME.

—:o:—

ed products. Our aim should be not to put an unbearable burden on the industry and to bring about a better understanding between Labour and Capital

MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING

As far as labour is concerned, our aim should be to make life for them worth living in the City by spread of education, extension of medical relief and improvement of sanitation in the north of the Island. In introducing compulsory and free education in the north of the Island we have already taken a step in the right direction. You cannot enforce public health and sanitation on an uneducated people; without spread of education it is impossible to bring about a better understanding between Capital and Labour for it is education alone that can make us realise that rights are nothing but realised assets of duties conscientiously performed.

SCOPE FOR RETRENCHMENT

It is possible that my remarks so far on our general financial position may lead some members of the House to ask whether in my opinion there is no scope for further retrenchment in our expenditure. The House will agree that the records of the Corporation and the Executive since Sir M. Visvesvaraya's enquiry is a testimony to their earnestness in effecting retrenchment wherever possible.

Retrenchment can be effected in two ways:—(1) by exercising eternal vigilance on expenditure which has always a tendency to grow and (2) by reduction in the expenditure which is already being incurred. No one will deny that there is need for constant retrenchment so far as vigilance on expenditure is concerned. As regards reduction in expenditure if it is of a periodical and spasmodic character it will never be effective and will only lead to irritation and disorganisation of the administration. What is wanted, therefore is an attempt to secure better value for money spent, and that can be done only by a reorganisation of the administrative machinery. We must not only see that the duties performed by every office are useful but also adopt quicker ways of doing a job and thereby doing away with the employment of superfluous staff. As stated in the Standing Committee's note, the Commissioner intends to come before the Corporation in the near future with his proposals for achieving this object. But all our efforts at retrenchment either through reduction in expenditure or reorganisation, will be of no avail if our executive forget that the only way to check expenditure is through a sound budget system, the basic principle of which in my opinion, is that expenditure must be kept within limits laid down in the budget. We must resist all attempts to utilise the surplus cash balance to meet expenditure arising out of a special fad of a Councillor or of an official. In short our ideal should be to keep our rates of taxation stable, and to restrict the growth in our expenditure within the limits of the growth in our income.

LOAN WORKS.

Now coming to Loan Works, the House will see that the Standing Committee have made a substantial reduction in the expenditure proposed by the Commissioner and have reduced the amount of new loan to be raised during the year from Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs. An unnecessary burden has been placed on the revenue in the past by raising loans in excess of our requirements. It is to be hoped that the Executive will be able to spend even the reduced amount provided by the Standing Committee in the revised estimates for the year 1929-30 and budget estimates for the year 1930-31 in respect of loan works.

Discussion on budget estimates was adjourned.

HAGUE DIFFERENCES SEQUEL.

—:o:—

OBJECTION TO "OFFENSIVE" STATEMENT.

M. Tardieu Apologises.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

The Hague.—Yesterday's Franco-German clash had a serious sequel to-day, a member of the German delegation demanding of M. Tardieu to explain the "offensive" statement published in French newspapers adversely reflecting on German goodwill. M. Tardieu apologised, and declared that the statement had been misquoted. The German Delegation, while accepting the apology, demanded that M. Tardieu should issue a public statement repudiating the offending passages or "take the consequences". The cryptic expression is interpreted to mean that the Franco-German negotiations would be broken off.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN INCIDENT SETTLED.

—:o:—

French Communique Pours Oil Over Troubled Water.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The Haugue.—The Franco-German incident has been satisfactorily settled by issue of a French communique instigated by the German delegates declaring that the yesterday's meeting was "entirely cordial from beginning to end, and there was no incident of any kind." An optimistic feeling prevails that all is well.—Reuter.

CAIRO MOSQUE COLLAPSES

—:o:—

3 Killed: 6 Injured.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Cairo.—A small ancient mosque in Baber Sharia quarter has collapsed, killing two women and one man and injuring four women and two men who were passing by —Reuter.

Jerusalem Newspaper Suppressed.

—:o:—

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Jerusalem.—The newspaper "Al Jamia El Arabiyah" has been suppressed for publishing an article alleging the existence of conspiracies supported by Zionist leaders for the murder of the Supreme Muslim Council. An official communique states that the allegation is entirely without foundation.—Reuter.

DIRECT ACTION THREAT ON G. I. P. RAILWAY.

—:o:—

Workers' Response To T. U. Leaders.

The Hon. General Secretary G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union, writes:—

As a strike propaganda this centre is arranging a series of meetings to explain the situation and the necessity of declaring one Day's Strike on the 4th February, 1930, as a protest from the workers towards the indifferent attitude of the Agent towards the repeated and moderate demands of the Railway workers.

A general meeting was held on the 5th inst., in Bulajee Chowk at 6 p.m. This was the third meeting within the last week. All the Railway servants including menials and Clericals of all the departments attended.

Mr. Onkardatt, the President of this Branch, was voted to the Chair. He in his speech exhorted the members to realise their present condition and explained at length what the Union did to get their grievances redressed and the demands sanctioned up to this moment including representations, deputations etc., but all these efforts proved to be futile. The only course left to the Union was to take the last weapon viz., direct action, this Union although unwillingly has to declare it. He explained that the strike is a legitimate and constitutional means under the Trade Union Act, which authorised to make use of the weapon as a last resort.

He said none should be afraid of losing their gratuity etc., or any break of service and therefore, every one must be prepared to join the strike and make it a successful one.

He appealed for strike fund and enlisting members as Volunteers and declared that meetings will be held at every place near the Rly. quarters. Great enthusiasm prevailed through out the meeting. The people are jubilant over the activities of the Union.

The meeting terminated late at night, with vote of thanks to the chair.

BYE-ELECTIONS RESULTING FROM RESIGNATIONS.

—:o:—

Mr. Kelkar's Views.

POONA, Jan. 8.

Interviews by a press representative, Mr. N. C. Kelkar said that till the proposed meeting on 18th January at Delhi, he could make no working estimate of the changes of the bye-elections that might take place as a consequence of the Congress mandate. His view, however, was that those who would resign their seats owing to this mandate and offer to stand for bye-elections on another ticket would be entitled to the support of all those who were opposed to the policy of Council Boycott. It would be improper for any new aspirant to take advantage of the self-imposed difficulties of the resigning members, and inasmuch as both the Liberal and the Nationalist Parties agreed in their opposition to the Council boycott they would, he presumed agree to keep the field open out of special consideration for the resigning members. But if they did not choose to stand, then the field would, of course, be open for all, and in that case the old Home Rule or Nationalist parties would come forward with their candidates for a fair fight in these bye-elections.—A. P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman Resigns Membership.

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Legislative Council, has tendered the resignation of his membership of the Council, in obedience to the mandate issued by the Indian National Congress. It is understood that he does not propose to seek re-election as a non-Congressman.

DETERMINED TO WRECK HAJI BILL.

Lord Inchcape Declines Discussion With Scindia Co. Directors.

VESTED INTERESTS' WAR OF OPPOSITION

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

In a Special Cable to the "Hindu" the London correspondent of that paper says:—"Opinion in Indian commercial circles in London is that the breakdown of the Viceroy's Shipping Conference is entirely due to the attitude of the European vested interests.

"Mr. Udani of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, said three Directors of the Scindia Company, namely, the late Mr. Morarji, Mr. Walachand and Mr. Mody came to England last year at the special request of the Viceroy to discuss the question with Lord Inchcape, who bluntly refused to see them. It is now obvious that the Peninsular and British India companies are resolved against an amicable settlement and will use their influence with the Government to that end.

FATE OF MR. HAJI'S BILL.

"In view of this breakdown, Mr. Udani urges the Indian commercial community to insist on the passage of Mr. Haji's Bill through the legislature, as European interests obviously intend, whatever the Viceroy's personal wishes may be, to defeat the Bill at all costs. It is, of course, recognised that their success is more likely if the Congress members withdraw."—Free Press.

ARRESTED FOR SHOUTING REVOLUTIONARY CRIES.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

Ten persons who were assembled on the Fane Road to have a glimpse of Bhagat Singh and Dutt were arrested for having responded to the revolutionary cries of Dutt and Bhagat Singh when the latter were being taken back to the Central Jail after the proceedings were over in the High Court.—Free Press.

SCOTLAND YARD MEN IN DELHI.

—:o:—

Attempt To Unearth "Conspiracies."

DELHI, Jan. 8.

An unconfirmed rumour has gained currency that out of the 20 persons of Scotland Yard, who, it has been reported, have been specially imported to unearth revolutionary conspiracies in India, five have been posted in Delhi and one of them, it is believed, has taken a bungalow in the Civil Lines and is doing business as an American businessman.

It is also stated that they have told the local C. I. D. that they should forthwith abandon the close watch kept on certain political workers, in order to facilitate their (Scotland Yard C. I. D.) work, and the local C. I. D., accordingly would appear to have given up following the selected persons, whom they used to follow.—"Hindustan Times".

More Resignations From Legislatures.

—:o:—

PATNA Jan. 8.

Mr. Mahendra Prasad has resigned his seat in the Council of State.

It is understood that most of the members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures will obey the Congress mandate and only a few of them will seek re-election. —A. P.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

—:o:—

Rajguru's Demand For Marathi Interpreter.

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

When the case against 14 accused persons in the Lahore "conspiracy" case opened to-day in the Borstal Jail under Section 52 of the Prisons Act, the accused Rajaguru addressing the Court in Marathi prayed for an interpreter. The prosecution adduced evidence to the effect the accused knew English, Urdu and Hindi. The Court, thereupon, set aside the prayer for an interpreter.

The case was adjourned till the 24th instant.—Free Press.

SENSATION IN KATHIAWAR.

—:o:—

SATYAGRAH LEADERS ARRESTED

Dal Members And Volunteers Go To Khakrechi.

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, Jan. 9.

The arrest of Khakrechi Satyagrah leaders has created great indignation among the people here old and young alike. A strong party of Kathiawar Satyagrah Dal Members and Volunteers, under the Captainship of Shriyut Shivanandji are starting to-night for Khakrechi. Another batch of workers will soon follow them whole Kathiawar stands by Khakrechi.

LONDON-INDIA AIR SERVICE.

—:o:—

Move For Settling Landing Place In Greece.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Athens.—Sir Sefton Brancker and a representative of the Imperial Airways are expected here in the middle of February to settle a Greek landing place for the aeroplanes flying between London and India. The Greek Government has shown the greatest courtesy in this connection. It has also allowed a landing at Eleusis in bad weather. Negotiations with Italy have been without result; so the aeroplanes have lately flown across Jugo-Slavia.—Reuter.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Period Extended Upto 31st August Next.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

The Gazette Extraordinary announces that Governor of United Provinces has extended the period of the present Legislative Council upto 31st August 1930 as "it is desirable that before the constituencies are called to elect members for the new Council the electors should be in a position to know what constitutional changes are proposed in the report of the Statutory Commission." The present period of the Council expires to-day.—Free Press.

Sir K. V. Reddi's Progress.

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Sir K. V. Reddi who is fast improving hopes to rejoin duty in March. As at present arranged he will open the South African Indian Congress in Cape Town in Easter Holidays.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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(DETAIL ON PAGE 5.)

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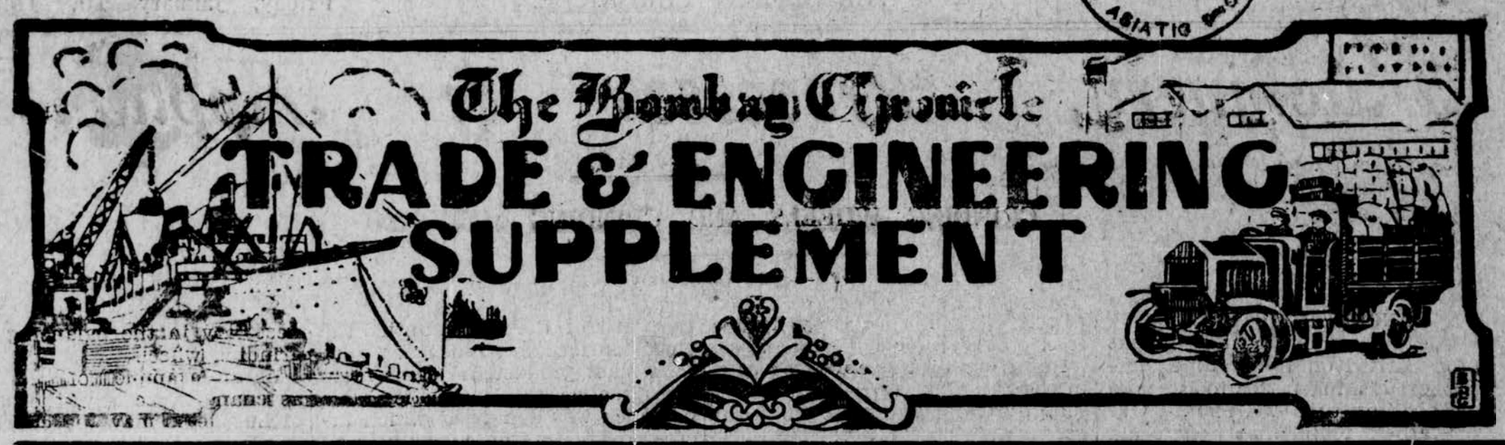

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Trade & Engineering Supplement

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IN THIS ISSUE

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The Cry from Lancashire.
Will there be Protection for Cotton.
Journalism in India.
Metal Grinding Machinery.
Cement Macadam Roads.
Model Dairy for Bombay.

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(BY "CHRONICLER".)

PROTECTION FOR COTTON MILLS.

The steady falling of the share values of the leading cotton mills has been a sign of the decline of the confidence of the public in the future prospects of the cotton industry. One mill which rarely showed losses, had built up strong reserves and whose depreciation account was usually up-to-date once had its shares quoted last year at nearly a thousand rupees; but now they are nearer six hundred. Another which was often ranging between seven and eight thousand is now nearer two than three thousand. Rumours are afloat that it is difficult to dispose of the debentures of a mill whose block value is four times that of the debentures. It also appears that one more well-known mill agency may be transferred or transformed.

But all this time the action of Government has been to be "doing nothing". They do not seem to have even considered the question of protection. It is of course expected that a little addition will be proposed to the present revenue duty so as to bring it to the level of the general import tariff. But this is negligible as the addition will be only 4 per cent. and the effect will not be appreciable as the general prices and wages have long adjusted themselves to the general tariff. All that the mills may gain is that they will no more be handicapped by the advantage of 4 per cent. till now granted to foreign imports, the rate on them being only 11 per cent. as against the general tariff of 15 per cent. on most other goods.

* * * *

Many nowadays are inclined to bring in politics in this question and many speak of the consumer's interests. But let us take up the cry of Lancashire. As is well-known Lancashire has been suffering from the policy of its old markets and new rivals in protecting their own domestic industries by prohibitively high tariffs. But the most outstanding factor has been the action of the Dominions themselves, who despite the fact that the mother-country's prosperity depends mainly on textiles —the industry employs half a million people in the mills alone, next in number to coal, and contributes a full quarter of the total exports —have yet raised their barriers against Lancashire goods.

* * * *

EVEN BRITAIN COMPLAINS!

Here are a few extracts from a leading Lancashire textile weekly, "The Textile Mercury":—

"British trade, in addition, is the sufferer from the desire of Australia and Canada and other countries to afford shelter for their own industries; and depending mainly on the export of its production, the Lancashire cotton trade has yet to discover how re-

(Continued on page 8.)

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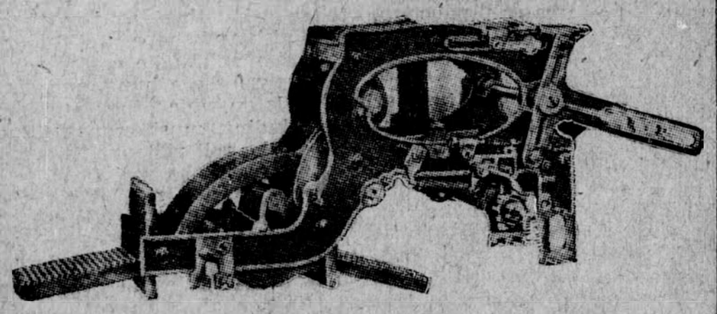

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Machinery, Processes & Appliances

GRINDING WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINES.

(By Robert C. Douglas)

ANCIENT METHODS.

The process of grinding has been carried on from time immemorial, using better tools and methods as time went on. Our forefathers found that they could sharpen the tools they had occasion to use by rubbing the article they wanted to sharpen or reshape again against a harder material by force of hand.

Later it was found that a mass of material having a grinding or abrasive property could be much more efficiently used in the shape of a wheel with such power as might be available.

This brings us to the grindstone of our gandfathers' day, which most of us can remember in the hayfield. These stones were made out of a particular type of sandstone which shows a consistent structure at all points, so that the wheel is able to withstand such strains as it may encounter in use.

EMERY AND OTHER ABRASIVES

—:o:—

The next development was the production and use of a manufactured grinding wheel, which was made possible by the discovery of emery and other natural abrasives, which will be described later. The first records of such grinding wheels show that they were made by mixing emery with a rubber bond and vulcanising the material in a mould to the shape of a wheel.

About the same time grinding wheels were made by using a binder of glue and cement. This process did not prove either economical or efficient, and does not appear to be in use now.

Later a bond was developed consisting of a mixture of silicate of soda and clay, which, when mixed with the emery, produced a grinding wheel resembling a grindstone, and this, after some further experiment, was found to give better all-round on rough, heavy work than the other wheels so far developed.

VITRIFIED WHEELS.

—:o:—

However, the standard emery wheel, as the old-time mechanics know it, was made by the vitrified process, and this process is now in very general use, although the natural emery has been replaced by general abrasives.

This type of wheel is made by mixing the abrasive and clay bond thoroughly together, and by then firing the mass in a pottery kiln, producing a compact mass of structure that will withstand the severe strain to which grinding wheels are put in the practice of to-day.

There are also in use for special purposes other bonds, such as shellac and bakelite. The wheels of this type are made, like the others, by mixing bond and abrassive together, and firing at whatever heat is necessary to fuse them completely.

However, the type of wheel most generally used is the vetrified wheel. The silicate bonded wheels are still used where cool cutting is essential, as in the case of automatic planer-knife grinding.

The shellac bond provides some elasticity in the wheels, and is used for making very thin wheels for cutting off materials and for grinding in slots where there is a possibility of a side-strain.

BAKELITE.

—:o:—

Bakelite and rubber-bonded wheels can be used at much higher speeds than the standard wheels, and in some cases, therefore, do very much quicker work.

Reverting to the abrasives used in the grinding wheel, it is found that the mineral emery had been used as a loose abrassive for many years before the idea of making the material into a wheel was developed.

Natural emery is a mixture of aluminium oxide, which is the cutting element in this type of abrasive, with foreign matter in various forms. There is also the mineral corundum, which is an emery with a higher alumina content.

The supply and quality of the natural abrasives varied very much from time to time, and with the advent o fthe electric furnace, research brought out artificial abrasives which proved to be more efficient and satisfactory.

CARBIDE OF SILICON...

—:o:—

The first manufactured abrasive was the chemical composition carbide of silicon, known by different trade names, such as "crystolon", "carborundum," and so forth. It is made in an electric furnace of the resistance type, which reduces the carbon and silicon from other materials into this new composition and as an abrasive is very efficient on materials of low tensile strength, such as cast iron, bronze, brass, and glass.

This material was followed by the aluminous oxide abrasive, which is produced by fusing certain materials high in alumina in an open type of electric furnace. Bauxite is the material most generally used as a matter of economy, although corundum has been used.

It happens that aluminium oxide is the element that has provided the efficiency in all abrasives of this type, going back as far as the natural emery and corundum, and the action of the electric furnace results in a material much more nearly pure, and thus providing much greater efficiency. This type of artificial abrasive is perhaps better known by the various trade names used, such as "alundum," "aloxite," and others.

With the advent of the vitrified emery wheels, the machine-makers, of course, designed machines on which they could be used to advantage. The first general use of the combination of wheels and machine was for the snagging of castings.

UNICAST PROCESS.

—:o:—

It has recently been found that by the use of the bakelite bonded wheels and of virtified segments, fastened together in a solid wheel by what is known as the unicast process, peripheral speeds of 9,000 feet per minute can be obtained safely for snagging. This method is confined as yet to rough grinding, and as the normal speed has been about 5,000 feet and 6,000 feet per minute, a relatively high production has been obtained by this means with out complication.

The next development was in connection with the finishing of machine parts, with the view of providing refinement of finish and greater accuracy to size. The so-called surface grinder is the means of finishing flat surfaces and its first development was for the use of the toolmaker, using a small wheel and a flat table on which the work was clamped and passed to and fro across the path of the wheel until the entire surface was finished.

As mass production came more into practice, the magnetic table or chuck was designed, which increased greatly the capacity and output of this type of machine. Any small part can be held by this equipment without the use of clamps or other means.

This provided means for finishing rapidly large quantities of small parts, and brought out new designs for both machines and wheels.

MACHINES.

A great deal of this work is now done on machines where the wheel is cup-or cylinder-shapped, and mounted in a vertical spindle, which brings more of the surface of the wheel in contact with the work, thus increasing output. Another variety of this particular machine is arranged for finishing very large flat surfaces. The table is operated like a planer table, and the work is clamped thereon. The wheel is cup-or cylinder-shapped, but is operated in a vertical position at right angles to the wheel and table.

There are also machines for this work where the table is of the magnetic; the wheel is mounted on a horizontal spindle, and the work is ground on the periphery of the wheel, which may be up to 8 in. in thickness. This particular type of machine is also largely used where it is essential to finish to exact dimensions, and a fairly thin piece can be ground to exact thickness within one-half thousandth of an inch.

GRINDING

Cylindrical grinding is classified as precision grinding, and plays a most important part in many production problems of today. This is particularly true in the demands of the automobile industry, which is prominent in calling for greater production, to closer limits, and with better finish.

The so-called cylindrical grinding machine has been brought into use through the demand for precision grinding to finish shafts and similar parts quickly, and within close limits, as a commercial proposition.

The roughing may be done by other methods, leaving a generous amount for sizing and finish, and the grinding wheel is used to bring one-quarter-thousandth of exact size. These machines are designed to finish parts from ½ in. diameter and a few inches long up to the very heaviest rolls for use in the steel mill or the paper industry, providing a finish equal to the most exacting requirements.

To meet this demand the abrasive industry has developed new compositions of wheels forms of machine consruction, and methods of grinding.

RECENT PROGRESS.

—:o:—

Progress has recently been along the lines of multiple diameter work, wider face, and larger diameter wheels, and heavier machines. There is also an increase in the use of machine with automatic or semi-automatic control to reduce manual labour, and the employment of ball and roller-bearing construction to reduce maintenance costs. Two, and sometimes three, cuts have been grouped with a single operation. The constant demand for better finish and the use of larger wheels have made improvements necessary in the balancing of the grinding wheel.

As an example of conditions, as changed recently, the grinding of hub gears may be cited. Formerly, gears with hubs which are finished all over were ground in two operations, the back of the gear on a surface grinder with a rotary table, and the hub on an ordinary cylindrical grinder. Now the wheel is set at the proper angle to the work, so that when the V-shaped face is brought in contact with the work it grinds both surfaces at one operation.

The cylindrical grinding machine can also be equipped to grind two different diameters at one time by special mounts holding two wheels spaced properly to reach the point to be finished.

Much progress has been made on wide-wheel grinding, and now heavier machines have been designed taking wheels up to 15 in. wide, thus eliminating a great deal of the traversing that was formerly necessary.

In grinding crankshafts, the wheels are made of the exact thickness necessary to finish the pins in one straight-in operation, and the wheel is of such a composition that the correct fillet is maintained.

It is interesting to note that when the first automobiles were made, it took several hours to finish one crankshaft; now the same operations are done in 15 to 20 minutes.

ROLL GRINDING.

—:o:—

The grinding of large rolls today is calling for finer finishes than have ever been obtained before. Manufacturers engaged in the cold rolling of various metals, as well as those in the paper industry, all require rolls with a high finish. In some cases the roll is crowned, so that the centre is larger in diameter than the ends.

Special machines are designed to grind these rolls to the proper finish and shape, and the problems are many. The centres on which the rolls are hung, and the journals on which they may rest in grinding, must be perfectly true, or the roll will not be round, and there will be variations in thickness of the product to be produced. Finish is obtained by the successive use of finer wheels, until a satisfactory finish is obtained which will wear for some time.

The so-called internal grinding machines are used for grinding holes, and have been developed to a very high degree. The wheels is mounted on the end of a free spindle, and the work is usually held in a chuck or special fixture.

Finish, accuracy, and speed are obtained on a great variety of parts on which this operation is necessary, as in the case of gas-engine cylinders.

OTHER GRINDING MACHINES.

—:o:—

There have been many other types of grinding machines designed to finish a great variety of parts and the following examples may be mentioned.

Ball-grinding machines have been designed where the wheels are used in pairs, one above the other, with the balls passing between them, thus obtaining a degree of finish depending on the composition of the wheel.

Cam-grinding machines have been developed in which the contour of the cam can be finished by the use of a master cam in the head of the machine.

Special machines and wheels

(Continued on Next Page.)

CEMENT MACADAM ROADS.

The following is a general specification for the construction of a Cement Macadam Road. It is not intended for use on the works, but for the assistance of the Road Engineer in drawing up his own specification for Cement Macadam Road construction. Many clauses can probably be used as they stand, but the particular case and conditions will always have to be taken into account and provided for.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The Cement Macadam Road has been evolved to suit conditions which do not warrant the expense of a scientifically designed concrete road and also to adapt the labour and plant of road building organizations which have been accustomed to Water Bound Macadam. The process consists of lying a DRY mixture of cement and sand in the proportion of 1 to 2 between two layers of broken stone, sprinkling with water and rolling with an 8 to 10 ton roller until the mortar appears on the surface.

MATERIALS.

THE COARSE AGGREGATE or broken stone shall consist of a good, clean, hard wearing stone of approved quality, cubical in shape and free from flat or elongated pieces. It shall consist of a mixture of:—

50 per cent. of 2" to 1" stone and 50 per cent. of 1|2" to 1|4" stone or 50 per cent. of 2 1|2" to 1 1|2 2|4" stone and 50 per cent. of 3|4" to 1|4" stone.

THE FINE AGGREGATE or sand shall consist of clean, hard, durable, evenly graded material absolutely free from any deleterious matter, with a loam content not exceeding 5 per cent. by volume.

A sieve analysis of the sand should conform as nearly as is economically possible to the following:—

Retained on 1|4" Sieve 0 per cent.

Retained on 1|8" Sieve 25 per cent.—35 per cent.

Retained on 1|50" Sieve 80 per cent.—90 per cent.

Retained on 1|100" Sieve 96 per cent.—98 per cent.

If required by the Engineer all fine aggregate shall be washed and|or screened and regraded.

CEMENT.

The whole of the Portland Cement used shall be of Indian Manufacture and shall conform to the latest British Standard Specification for Portland Cement as issued and amended from time to time by the British Engineering Standards Association.

CEMENT SHEDS.

The cement must be stored at convenient points on the works in a watertight and suitable store. The floor of this store shall be raised at least 9" from the ground. The cement must be used in the order in which the consignments are received and not stored for an unduly long period.

Cement which has been affected by moisture or in any way damaged shall be removed at once from the site.

The engineer will be the sole judge as to whether the cement is fit for use.

WATER.

The water used for mixing shall be clean, free from oil, acid or vegetable matter and should be of a quality fit for drinking purposes.

MORTAR OR BINDER.

The mortar or binder shall consist of cement and sand mixed in the proportions of one bag of cement (110 3|4 lbs. net) to two and a half cubic feet of clean dry sand, thoroughly mixed DRY. Where it is impossible to obtain properly graded coarse aggregate, the proportion of sand to cement may be increased to 2 1/2: 1.

CONSTRUCTION.

PREPARATION OF THE SUB-GRADE.

The Cement Macadam Road must have a good average uniform foundation. If the old foundation is full of pot holes or ruts, it must be scarified and well rolled or the depressions filled with broken stone and thoroughly rolled so as to give a uniform bearing. The sub-grade must be hard and firm, otherwise the mortal will percolate into it.

Should the old surface be tar-sprayed or have a bituminous surface, brush well and lay the new surface without any further treatment.

A 1/2" layer of clean sand should be placed between the existing road and the new Cement Macadam surface.

FORMS.

Forms must be laid to the correct line and grade at each side of the road.

These forms may consist of permanent curbs of concrete or brick, or temporary wooden forms.

Temporary wooden forms must be equal to the depth of the finished work, which is usually 4" and not less than 4" wide. They must be securely held in position by means of spikes so that no movement will take place during the operation of rolling.

When it is impossible to construct the full width of the road owing to traffic conditions, wooden forms must be laid to the correct line and grade and spiked in position down the centre of the road.

CROSS FORMS.

Wooden cross forms must be laid at the end of each section that it is proposed to roll.

BOTTOM LAYER OF STONE.

Spread a 2 1/4" layer of broken stone which is sufficient to produce half the required thickness of the completed slab. This finished thickness should be approximately 4". Pass the roller over this layer of stone not more than twice to pin the stones together.

All the broken stone must be well watered before spreading to remove dust.

MIXING DRY MORTAR.

The dry mortar must not be mixed in too large a quantity. A batch of convenient size consists of 5 bags of cement and 12 cubic feet of dry sand.

This quantity of dry mortar when spread should cover not more than 100 square feet.

If the mortar is mixed in larger batches no assurance can be obtained that the required 1 1/2" depth of mortar is in place.

A proper mixing board and sand measuring box must be provided.

The cement and sand must be turned over completely at least three times until it is of a uniform colour.

Where the sand is moist an allowance must be made for bulking.

SPREADING DRY MORTAR.

The dry mortar should be spread evenly on top of the bottom layer of stone to an average depth of 1 1/2".

UPPER LAYER OF STONE.

On the dry mortar spread another layer of stone 2 1/4" in depth.

APPLICATION OF WATER.

Water should now be applied by means of a watering-can fitted with a rose. A bhisti's bag must not be used.

The approximate quantity of water required is 35 gallons per 100 square feet and the entire amount of water should be sprinkled on the section in front of the roller before rolling is commenced

ROLLING.

Immediately after the application of the water the operation of rolling should commerce and this should be continued until the mortar is brought to the surface.

THE ROLLER.

Should be 8 to 10 tons in weight and perferably of the tandem type, otherwise the front roller should overlap the rear wheels.

As soon as the mortar shows up, the surface should be brushed lightly with soft brushes.

The following precautions must be observed during rolling.

PERIOD ALLOWED FOR ROLLING.

Rolling operations must not be continued over any section for a half hour in cold and one hour in hot weather. It is essential that this period be carefully observed and that time be reckoned from the moment that the water is sprinkled over the prepared material.

Rolling should be done starting near the side and working towards the centre.

The extent of the area that can be conveniently rolled in the time specified above can only be determined on the works. An area of 500 square feet or 50" x 10 will be found to be a convenient size. As the organization becomes more experienced this area may be increased.

The end of each section must be clearly defined by means of secured timbers or cross forms, and care must be taken that the roller does not pass over the previous section laid.

Where it is impossible for the roller to consolidate the complete section, any unrolled area should be well tamped by hand.

JOINTS.

To avoid damage, the top layer of stone should not be placed within a foot of any finished work and this space should be dealt with by a man or men specially detailed, who should complete the part by adding the required stone and consolidating by means of a hand tamper.

THE LEVEL ACROSS THE JOINT MUST BE VERY CAREFULLY CHECKED BY MEANS OF A STRAIGHT EDGE.

When laying the second half of the road great care must be taken that the side wheel of the roller does not work on the edge of the finished slab along the longitudinal joint. After the new section has been consolidated, the roller may straddle the joint and level it off.

If the edge of the finished slab should be broken down or crushed by the wheel, the damaged portion must be cut off and a new piece tamped in.

To finish off the day's work a timber baulk should be laid down and spiked transversely. The following day it can lifted and there should be a clean, vertical, consolidated face to work to. Work will then begin in the same manner, the stone being spread up to the joint and the dry mortar deposited well into it. It will be obvious that the roller must not run over the previous day's work and can only roll up to the joint and not over it. The joint must be carefully levelled by ramming by hand.

FINISHING OF SURFACE.

To remove any inequalities such as roller wheel marks, a 9" x 6" screed, long enough to work over the side forms, should be used with a tamping movement after the rolling is completed, or a hand roller used transversely may be employed. The screed must be shaped to the camber of the road.

CURING.

The same care must be taken

(Continued On Page 7.)

*Reprinted from a pamphlet issued by the Concrete Association of India, Bombay.

...DING WHEELS AND GRINDING MACHINES

(Continued from page 2.)

are used for griding car wheels by which a pair of car wheels on their axles can be re-ground to a true round surface, thus removing all the flat spots which are occasioned by wear. This operation shows a great saving over the methods formerly in use.

A comparatively recent development is the use of centreless grinding machines, which are now extensively employed for grinding straight round pieces without projection and within certain limits of length. The parts are placed in hoppers, which bring them into contact between the grinding-wheel and the feed wheel. The latttr wheel, which is also an abrasive wheel operating at a slower speed than the grinding wheel, carries the work across the grinding wheel.

GEAR TRUTH GRINDING.

The requirements for automobile gearing have brought into use special gear-tooth grinding machines. In one type the grinding wheel face is formed to the shape of the tooth desired while in another type the shape of the tooth is governed by a mechanism actuating the work head about the grinding wheel.

For rough work a number of portable grinders have been designed where the tool can be brought to the work to be done, such as the air-driven and the electrically-driiven grinders, using small wheels for snagging large castings.

Another type of semi-portable machine is the swing-frame grinder, which is suspended from the ceiling or is fast at one end with the wheel mounted on its spindle at the other. This machine can be moved freely around at the wheel end, and large wheels can be used for heavy steel castings, such as railroad drawbars couplers, and so forth.

Few people realise how greatly the development of grinding machines and processes has contributed to the mechanical improvement and reduced prices of the present-day automobile.

ARTIFICIAL WHEELS.

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Quite recently artificial grinding wheels have been developed to replace the natural emery stones hitherto employed for the purpose of grinding wood pulp, where the operation is a shredding process. Such artificial wheels have already met with a considerable measure of success, and will probably be used more and more as time goes on.

There are very few articles used in daily life that have not had to do with a grinding wheel and machine, directly or indirectly, at some time in the course of their production.

VARIOUS USES.

—:o:—

The lenses of spectacles are edged with a grinding wheel and surfaced with a loose abrasive, and so are mirrors. The bath-tub surface is finished by a grinding wheel, and so are razors. Cereals and flour are made by rolls that were finished by grinding, and the newspapers are paper finished by rolls machined in the same way. Even the ink on the printing press is applied by rolls which were ground, together with a great many other parts in the printing press itself. There is, in fact, no industry, sport, or art that does not need grinding wheels and machines to some degree.

DAIRYING IN INDIA.

Model Dairy For Bombay.

When a man who began life as a coffee roaster with a capital of only Rs. 100, builds the most modern as well as the largest Dairy in the East, there is no wonder that people will express admiration; and still more this fortune has been built up not through speculation so prevalent in Bombay or through any other fortuitous circumstances, but only through hard work and shrewd business. And the Polson business is that of making and selling coffee and butter. The original name of the pioneer, Pestonjee Eduljee Dalal, has now been forgotten and merged into that of Polson and thousands of people now eat "Polson," drink "Polson" and talk of Polson.

Pestonjee Eduljee Polson himself appears to be a shy retiring looking man with a suave smile, and the more retiring he looks, the more he smiles. His two joint general managers, J. D. Kothawala and Edward R. Dyer, have both acquired the same smile, so that one can say that if these people cannot sell butter then no one else will. Mr. Roman Unglert, their export in Dairying, freshly brought out out from Germany, despite his jovial looks, is every inch a scientist and the manner in which he has acquired the local languages and customs and also an insight into the problems of the country prove him to be a man who will make the business every way a success.

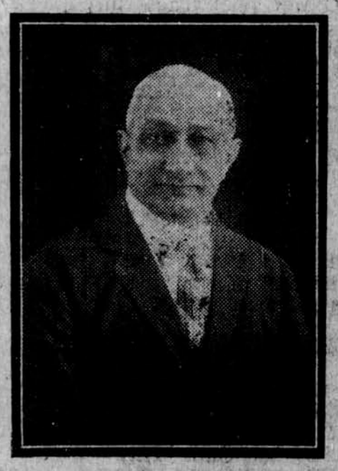
The day the Polson Model Dairy was opened at Anand by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay must be regarded as unique in the history of Guzerat because this dairy happens to be not only the largest in the East but even in the world. It contains under one roof all the different processes of the trade,—separation of cream, making of butter, utilisation of bye products like casein, preparing of tins,—all done under conditions approximating to those in Europe, this latter necessating the use of a power and coolingplant. At the opening ceremony there were present many of the leading citizens and businessmen of Bombay, Ahmedabad and Baroda. Mention may be made of the Thakore Saheb of Sanand, Sir Rustom Vakil, Mr. Advani, Director of Industries, Mr. D. J. Dalgarno of Marshall Sons & Co. (India) Ltd., Mr. K. S. Guzder of the Eastern Electric Light and Power Co., Mr. V. A. Taraporewalla and Mr. E. D. Taraporewalla of Taraporewalla Barucha and Co., Mr. P. M. Sidwha. Mr. Kursetji Limji of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Mr. O. Owen of Gannon, Dunkerly and Co. Ltd., and many others. His Excellency was received by Mr. Polson and the members of his staff, after which Mr. J. D. Kothawala, the Joint General Manager read the welcome address, in which he gave a short history of the origin and building of the dairy and also briefly explained the scientific processes involved in the factory. After the guests had gone through the works, there were light refreshments served. Mr. E. R. Dyer, the other joint General Manager, who is so well known in Bombay as having put fresh life into the Army and Navy Stores, then addressed the guests, detailing the particulars of the rise of "Polson" and the extent of the business and organisation to-day.

At the outbreak of the war an officer responsible for provisioning the Army, remarked to Mr. Polson that he found it difficult to obtain butter for the Army in sufficient quantity, and again that supplies were of very poor quality. This was the Commencement of Mr. Polson's butter trade, and within the short period of months arrangements had been made for manufacturing and supplying butter to the Army on a big scale. This branch of the business of the Polson Manufacturing Co., started in the year 1915, i.e., about 14 years ago.

Going more and more into the details of the butter trade, Mr. Polson was convinced that it was not carried out in a hygienic manner particularly as it was then handled in India, and the more experience he gained in this line the more confirmed became his opinion. From then onwards he concentrated on establishing a Model Dairy where only pure and wholesome butter would be manufactured and to-day he sees the realization of that object.

PRIMITIVE DAIRIES.

Commencing from the very first stage and going to the very foundation of the butter industry, if we consider the process by which cream is manufactured from milk and then supplied to the dairies for the manufacture of butter, it is sufficient to show that this is done in a very crude and insanitary manner, so much so, that this cream were to be analysed probably would reveal germs of many dangerous diseases. The main reason for this is the condition in which the cream suppliers



Mr. P. E. Polson.

spend their lives. Their abodes are situated in out of the way villages and interior places where these unfortunate people get neither sufficient clothes to cover themselves nor sufficient food for nourishment. Practically even six months of a year they experience scarcity of drinking water also, it is but natural that living under such conditions it is impossible to expect them to use sanitary principles in the handling of milk. The cream likewise is kept in an equally dirty place, and the empty cans, which usually consist of kerosene oil tins and other rusty receptacles, are used for the packing and delivery of the cream to butter manufacturers. These cans are scarcely ever washed with clean water, and the only way in which they are, so to speak, cleaned, is by insanitary methods. In such tins then, the cream is packed and supplied to several places for the manufacture of butter by so-called "dairies." Not having proper facilities for keeping this cream it is not unusual to find dead flies, etc., in it. It is also not unusual for cream suppliers to supply to these so-called dairies cream which is adulterated with vegetable oil and other inferior products. It is this cream which is churned into butter and subsequently sold to the public throughout India and Burma as "butter made on hygienic principles."

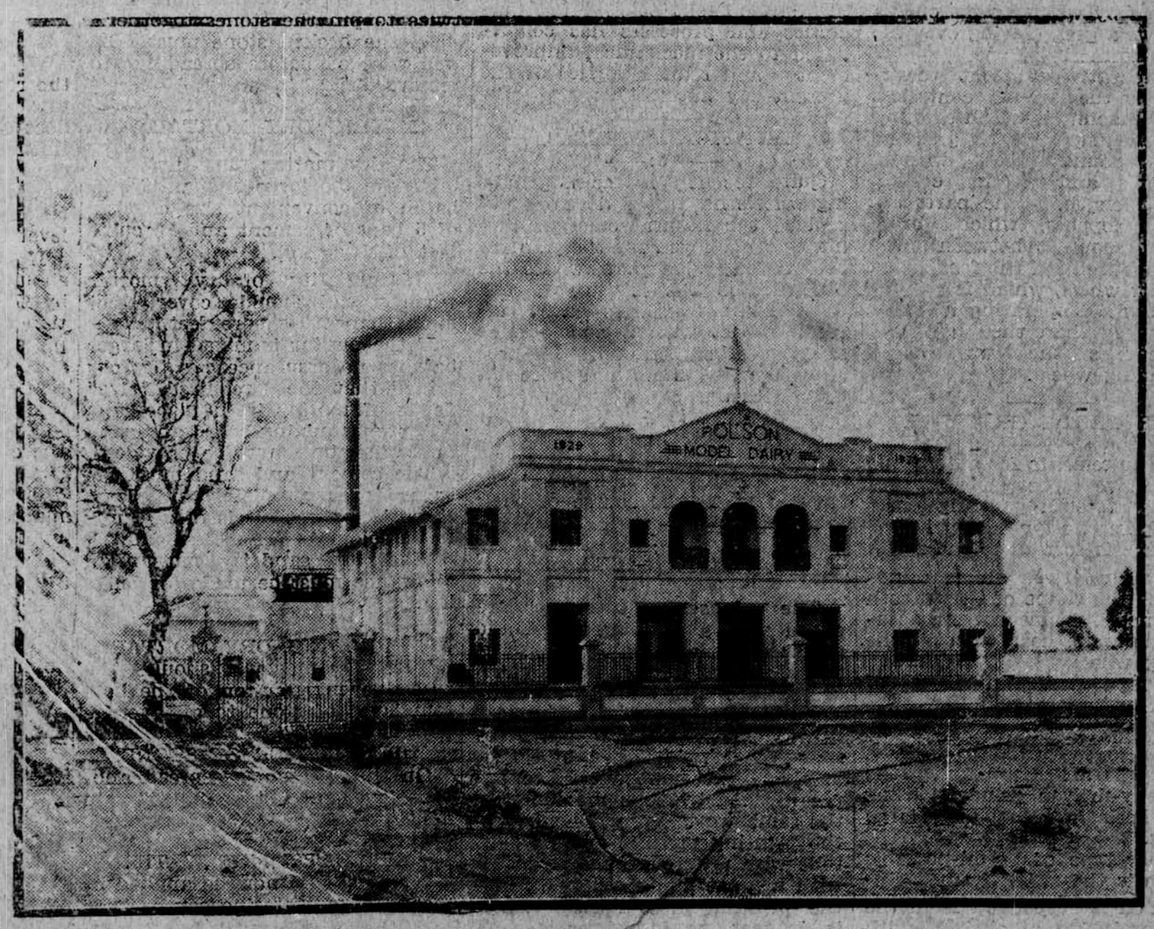
So much for the supplies of cream. Now we shall examine the condition of most of these dairies who manufacture butter. They are usually situated in the worst possible localities in insanitary bylanes, and sometimes scarcely cover an area of more than 15 feet square. These then are what are known as dairies or farms. Here butter is made in an equally crude manner, as those engaged in the work of manufacturing have such insanitary surroundings that no sanitary working can possibly be expected. To prevent butter made in such fashion from going bad within a short time, preservatives such as Boric Acid, etc., are added. These are harmful in human food and should always be avoided in the manufacture of food products. In some cases the room where butter is manufactured is used for residential purposes also, and naturally butter manufactured in such conditions cannot be anything but bad and unfit for human consumption. This is mentioned not by way of exaggeration as the report of the Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay in the year 1923 to consider the maintenance and improvement of the existing cattle breeds of the Bombay Presidency support the above statement. As recommended by the Committee in the report referred to above, enterprises for manufacturing and

Mr. E. R. Dyer and Mr. J. D. Kothawala.

supplying milk products on scientific and hygienic basis are bound to become popular if Government were to lend its support wherever and whenever possible.

To improve the supplies of cream, therefore, the Polson Manufacturing Co., and some other butter manufacturers some years ago made arrangements at considerable expense by which they placed their own Milk-separators in different villages to obtain supplies of pure, clean cream for the manufacture of their butter in Bombay. The cream thus obtained by them in Bombay was manufactured into butter with great care and under expert supervision, but even then it was considered that everything possible was not being done to ensure a supply of thoroughly sterilized cream.

Having a persevering nature



The Dairy Building:—Architect: —E. A. Taraporewala of Tara porewala, Barucha and Co., Contractors: Gannon Dunkerley and Co. Ld., Bombay

from his very childhood and always endeavouring to bring everything to a successful final issue, Mr. Polson went very deeply into the question of the butter industry in India and on the Continent, and wondered why India should not be able to manufacture butter, for instance, on the same principles as those manufactured by leading firms in Denmark. Accordingly and at considerable expense, one of the staff of the Polson Manufacturing Co., went specially to Europe to study butter manufacturing conditions there and to select for Polson's Dairy the latest and most up-to-date machinery similar to that now being used in European countries.

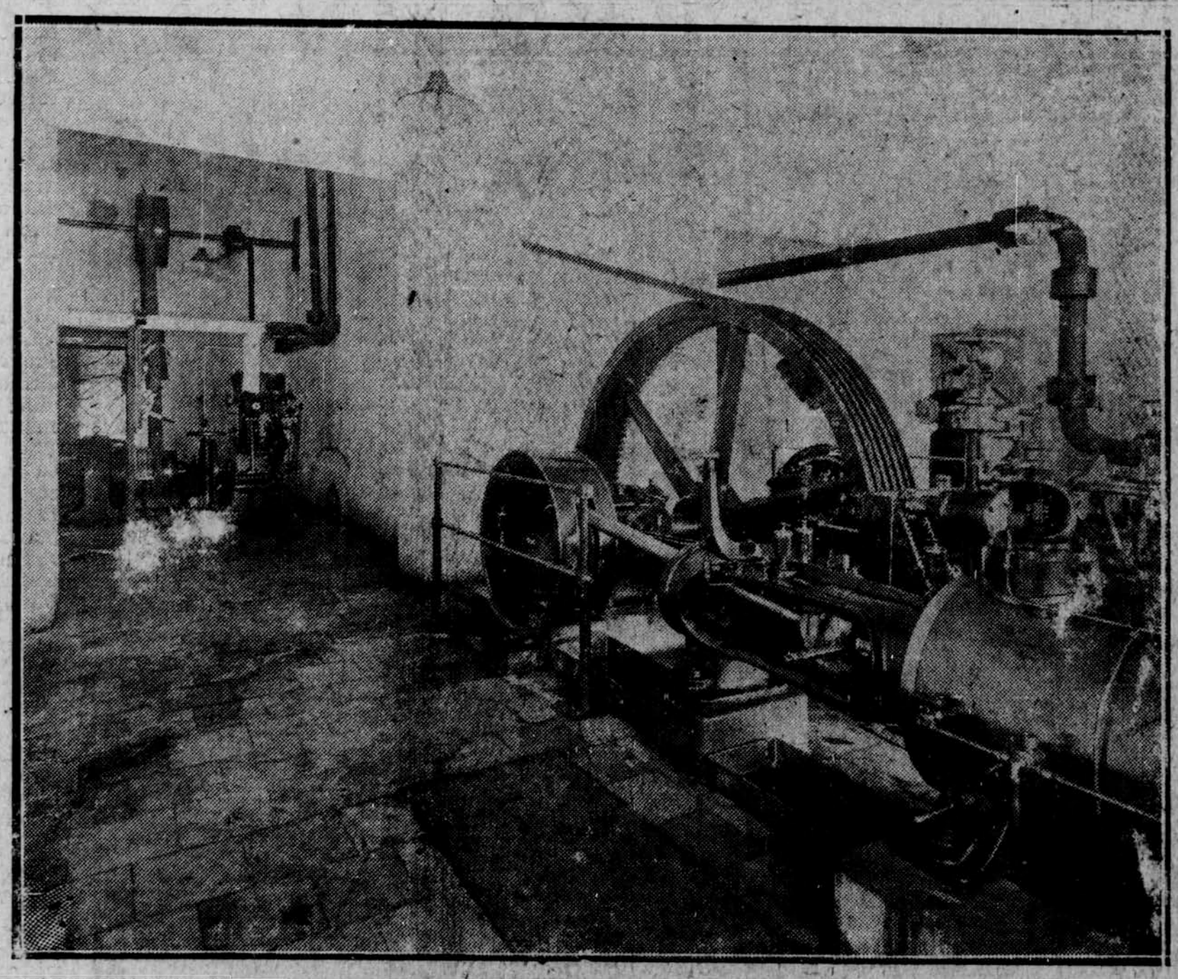
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

This was the origin of the present Polson Model Dairy. Pure quality of butter can only be manufactured if everything is done on scientific, hygienic and sanitary principles. In fact, in the ideal manufacturing process, the milk should pass from one stage to another until turned into butter, absolutely untouched by hand. Not only is proper machinery required for this, but it is essential that the creamery building also should be suitably situated in a healthy situation and as well be perfectly sanitary and dustproof with everything sterilised.

POLSON MODEL DAIRY.

The Polson Model Dairy in Anand is specially built on these lines, and it is interesting to record that, on the building and machinery of this new Dairy, the Company has spent over Rs. 5,00,000. A further expense will be incurred for organizing schemes for the supply of milk and also for putting up quarters for staff and workmen. Taking all these expenses into consideration, it is estimated that the total expense will not come to anything less than Rs. 7,00,000 at the least.

The town of Anand, in the Kaira District, has been selected as an ideal, place for the erection of the Dairy, because good quality fresh milk can be had there in very large quantities. The milk, of course, will have to be collected from towns round about the Dairy within a radius of about approximately 30 miles, but it will be fresh and of the proper good quality suitable for butter manufacture. At least 20,000 lbs. of milk will be utilized per day at the Dairy, and the greatest portion of this will have to be collected from the neighbouring towns in the interior by running Motor Trucks.



The Engine Room: The Power Plant is supplied and installed by Marshall Sons and Co., (India), Ld., Bombay.

The factory is fully equipped for a production of at least 5,000 lbs. butter daily to meet the existing demand, but, if needed, it can produce 10,000 lbs. It is also equipped to handle separated milk from 70,000 lbs. in weight to 100,000 lbs., for the production of Casein and its by-products.

The factory will give employment to about 80 to 100 men actually in the Works, and about half the above number in the collection of milk in the villages, bringing the total to at least 150 men.

COLLECTING THE MILK.

The milk is brought to the Dairy in sanitary, seamless, double-tinned milk cans, fully ensuring protection against rust, etc. From the Motor Trucks the milk cans are taken in the electric lift to the first floor, where the milk is tested for purity and poured into vats from whence it passes to the Weighing Tanks through special milk filters.

The milk supplied by each individual villager is weighed in his own presence, so that he will not be at the mercy of an unscrupulous dairyman, as he is on many occasions under the present system at the so-called dairies.

The main working creamery is secured by fine wire gauze, and the windows, etc., are also secured against dust or fly attacks.

As soon as the milk is poured out from the cans, these cans are immediately removed to the Washing Room. There they are washed and rinsed with filtered water and afterwards sprayed with hot water and sterilised with steam on Automatic Milk-can Washers which make it possible to clean a large number of milk cans quickly and efficiently.

The milk, after weighing, flows to storage tanks, from where the main process of treating for butter manufacture begins.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

To commence with, the milk must be at a suitable temperature, and for this purpose it is passed into a preheater, which heats per hour about 1,600 gallons of whole milk from 80 deg. F. to 100 deg. F. From this apparatus the milk passes through sanitary tinned brass piping to Cream Separators, where it is separated into cream and separated milk.

From the Separators the cream passes through sanitary cream conduits to the regulating funnel for cream preheater, while the separated milk goes into the receiving funnel, and thence finds its way to another portion of the Dairy to be utilised in the manufacture of Casein.

In the Cream Preheaters the cream is preheated to 145 deg. F. and passes on to the Low Pasteuriser through a Thermo Regulator, which automatically regulates the heating temperature by the regulating of the inlet of steam.

PASTEURIZATION.

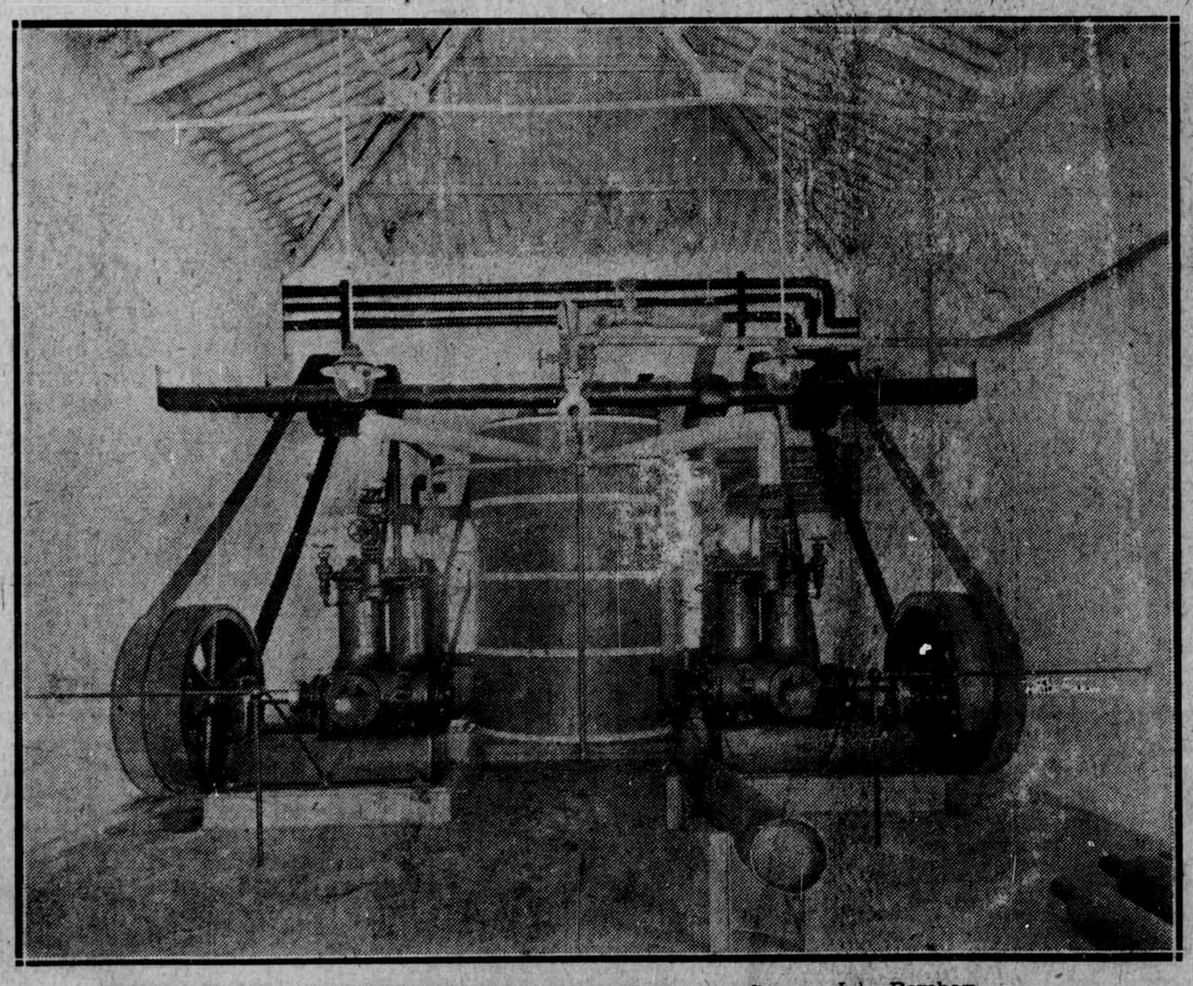
The Low Pasteuriser is so made and arranged that all the particles of cream are fully held and pasteurised for 30 minutes at 145 deg. F. temperature with continuous agitation.

This is the most important process in the treatment of cream for the production of good quality table butter. Because milk, as received from villages, contains millions of bacteria.

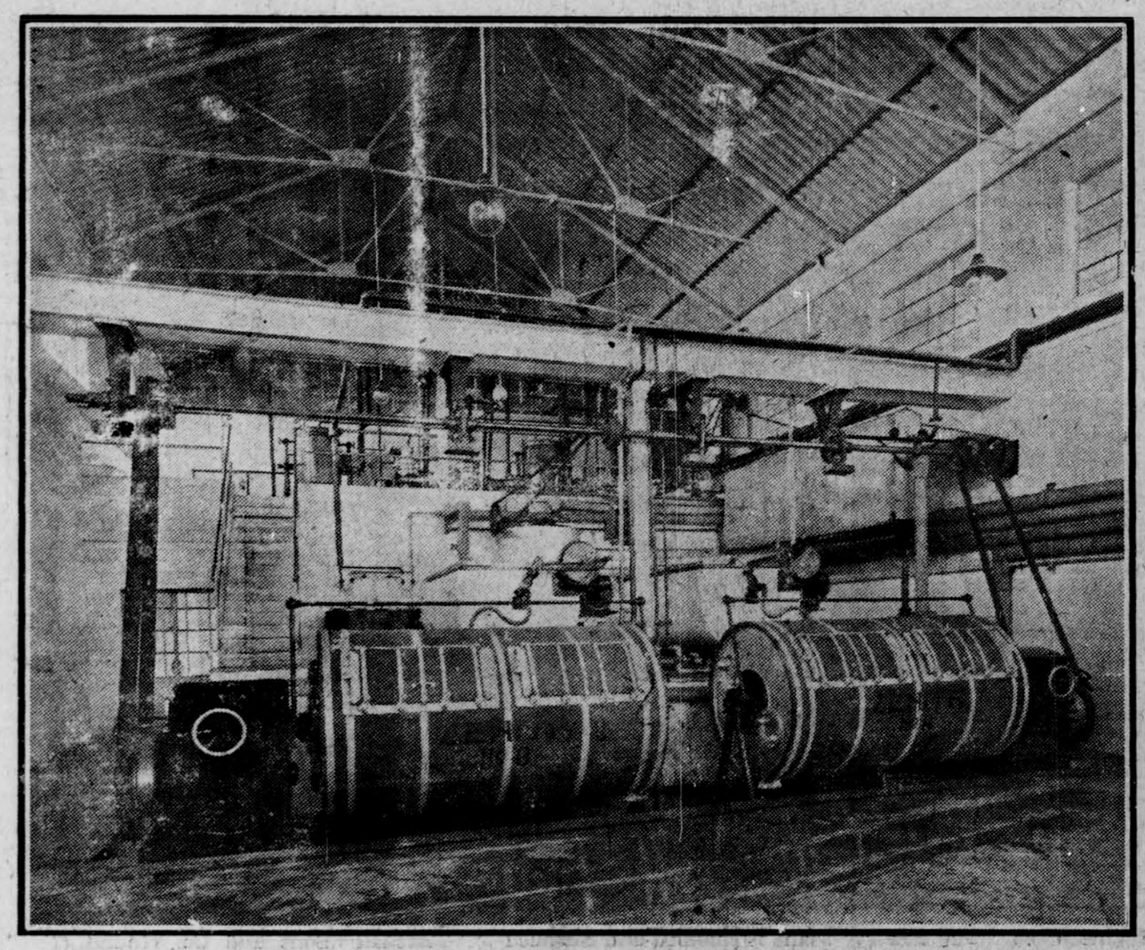
Pasteurisation is, therefore necessary for destroying the bacterial life, specially disease-producing and other harmful bacteria. This process of pasteurisation completely preserves all the good products of raw cream especially vitamin A and B, which are most essential in human foods.

The cream, after pasteurization is immediately chilled to 50 deg. F. by passing over a Tubular Cooler. On the first top half of the Cooler the cream is brought down to well-water temperature, and in the lower half it is chilled to 50 deg F.

From here the chilled cream is



The **Ammonia Cooling Plant:** Supplied by Turner Hoare and Co. Ld., Bombay.



Main creamery showing the three Platforms.

carried through cream conduits into the Cream Ripening Vats. The cooled cream is then injected with especially bred, pure Lactic acid bacteria. The breeding process is carried out in a suitable apparatus containing what is known as a Starter This Starter has a nice agreeable flavour, and is used for ripening cream.

The cream is ripened in Ripening Vats, each of the capacity of 500 gallons. These Vats are lined with pure aluminium, with a thick insulation outside. After completion of the ripening process, the cream is drained in Churns through Cream Conduits. The most important points in the process of churning are the correct temperature and the proper acidity of cream.

SALTING AND PACKING.

After completing the churning process, the butter milk is taken out, and the butter washed with filtered water at 40 deg. F. temperature. After this, it is kneaded, all possible moisture pressed out, and salt worked in accordance to requirements. Pure, vacuum-dried English Dairy salt is added for this purpose and is analytically tested before use.

The complete process, as defined above, is automatic and the milk requires no handling at all until turned into butter. Butter is taken out of Churns untouched by hand in butter carriages and weighed on a Semi-Automatic Weighing Platform. From here it passes into a Moulding Machine, where it is automatically moulded and cut to the proper size of the tins.

The whole process of treating milk in the manufacturing of butter is carried out in a most scientific manner. The flow of liquid is by gravity, and the product moves from one machine to another in a smooth downward flow doing away with the old method of pumping.

To effect this, the main part of the building, which is the creamery, is divided into four platforms, and the machines are fixed in a manner which entirely eliminates the system of forcing or pumping milk. From the weighing of milk to the automatic closing of the actual butter tin, the product passes on automatically, untouched by hand through sanitary piping and other hygienic carriers.

The men in charge of different machines are periodically examined by physicians, and special care is taken to see that they are free from all disease. Before they enter into the Dairy, they take a bath, and are dressed in clean white clothes supplied by the Company for use only when on duty.

THE LABORATORY.

Attached to the dairy is a completely equipped Laboratory, with all modern testing apparatus, working by gas and electricity. There is elaborate equipment in the laboratory for testing milk for (1) specific gravity, (2) dry substance, (3) fat, (4) milk sugar, (5) nitrogenous substance, (6) ash, (7) dirt, acidity, addition of preservatives and other adulterations, (8) biological test, bacterial count and leucocyt test. Further, the laboratory is fully equipped for testing butter, casein, and all other dairy requisite materials, and also for carrying out research work.

It should further be noticed that the canisters required for the packing of butter are also made on the most improved methods in the factory, from the best quality Welsh tin-plates, directly imported from well-known manufacturers. As soon as the tins are manufactured, and before they are actually used for the packing of butter, they are thoroughly sterilised, thus the butter manufactured on hygienic and sanitary conditions is also packed in containers equally hygienic and sanitary.

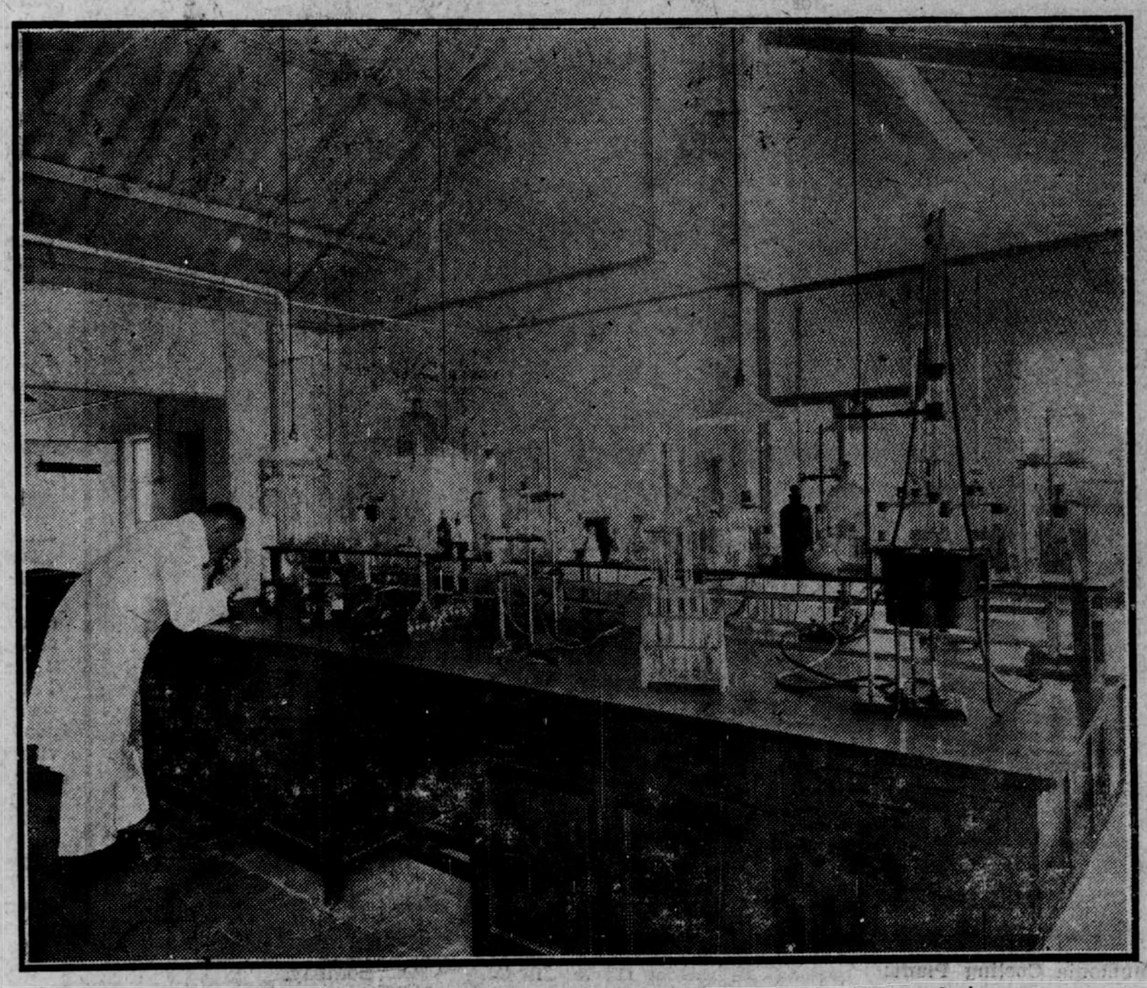
BY-PRODUCTS.

There is yet another industry connected with the butter trade, and that is the utilization of skimmed milk, a surplus which gathers while cream is being manufactured from milk. This industry up to recently was unknown in India, and many people refuse to believe that such a waste product could be profitably utilised. The skimmed milk, as soon as it comes from the Separator, finds its way automatically into another portion of the Dairy building, where it is used in the manufacture of purified Casein. After passing through the precipitating room, the casein is taken to the drying room, where it is automatically dried by steam. From here it passes into a special Grinding Mill, and then to Blenders, where it is used for the manufacture of Casein Glue. This Casein Glue is extensively used in the building of railway carriages and also in the manufacture of three-ply wood, aeroplane wings, and also in making the joints of high class furniture. A purified standard quality of Casein is used as a food product after it is mixed with certain other products. "Sanatogen," which is a well-known food product specially recommended for invalids contains a fair percentage of Casein, which is manufactured from skimmed milk. Likewise purified casein can be used for many other similar purposes such as sized and soap improvers.

For the working of the different machinery in the Dairy, there is one Steam Engine of 100 H. P. and two big 25' by 65' Lancashire Boilers, each capable of supplying enough steam for one big 130 H. P. Steam Engine. An Electric Dynamo coupled with a high speed Steam Engine is also installed.

The Dairy has the very latest type of Cooling Plant, which works on the Ammonia system. The capacity of the whole plant is 11 tons of ice or 22 tons of refrigeration in 24 hours, or 270,000 B.T.U. of heat extraction per hour. This Plant is capable of cooling 5,000 lbs. of cream from 100 deg. F. to 50 deg. F. per hour, and to maintain a temperature of 50 deg. F. in two 450 gallons Cream Ripening Vats and cool 220 gallons of water for butter-making process through a 50 deg. F. range in one hour.

There is a deep well, 80' with boring to supply water to the creamery. Water from this well is drawn to a storage tank, 20' by 16' by 4', with a storage capacity of about 8,000 gallons. The tank is placed 45' high and covered all round as a protection against



The Laboratory, showing Mr. Roman Unglert, the Expert in charge, at his work.

dust, etc. The whole water supply is taken from this storage tank through pipes. It is, however, used only in washing and boiler feeding purposes. Otherwise for all other purposes iron-free filtered water is used even for washing cans, tins and dairy machinery, and all other dairy equipments.

The Pressure Filtering Plant extracts iron oxide and all impurities in water. It is this Filter Plant that supplies all the required water to the tin-washing room, can-washing room, machnery platforms, and churns for butter.

In order to manufacture butter on the latest scientific principles and also to manufacture the by-products above referred to, Polsons have obtained from the German University, through the courtesy of Principal Blair of the Science College, the efficient service of Mr. Unglert, who specialises in all this work, and under whose direct supervision and control the Polson Dairy will be worked.

The building has been put up on special plans obtained from Denmark, but even then, to suit local conditions and make everything as up-to-date as possible, numerous alterations have had to be made. This was particularly due to the fact that this being the first dairy of its kind in India, no one had practical experience either of the building or of the arrangement, and everything had to be accomplished under unforeseen difficulties. The flooring of the creamery is paved with glazed tiles. The whole building is fitted with up-to-date English made iron windows and doors, no wood being used anywhere. The roofing is of cement Asbestos. In short, the whole layout and construction of the building is on most sanitary and hygienic principles.

This Dairy will not only be the one of its kind in India but according to the opinion of European experts, may be considered as one of the biggest in the whole of the world. This is explained from the fact that in Europe this industry is divided under several different establishments. There the manufacturers of butter just manufacture butter and supply the same in bulk to packers. These people, in their turn, pack butter into different size canisters according to the requirements, and deliver the goods to export firms for sale. Besides, there are different suppliers of empty canisters for the packing of butter. As for the by-products, after utilising the skimmed milk required for one's own town, the balance is exported to other places, and there the skimmed milk is turned into Casein, and used for several food products. Against this, in the Polson Model Dairy everything is done under one roof, and it can, therefore, be justly regarded as one of the biggest dairies in the world.

The ambition of the Polson Manufacturing Co., does not end with the increase of the trade only. They are anxious to improve the conditions of the poor farmers in the villages. These farmers are usually dependent only on crops, and their existence depends upon a favourable monsoon. It is proposed by the Company to give 2 buffaloes to each of the farmers who are not in a position to buy them straightaway. It is not difficult for a farmer to maintain the buffaloes, because he can always get sufficient fodder for them from his own farms without any additional expense. The difficulty is the initial cost of purchase, and this would be met by the Company, and when the farmer supplies to the Company milk obtained from these milch animals, half the amount of the milk will be credited to his account against the value of the buffaloes till such time as the full value is worked off, and the remaining amount will be paid to him in cash. As soon as the full value of the buffaloes is recovered by the Company, then the farmer would receive full value of the milk supplied by him, and by introducing this scheme the Company intends to serve the object they have in view to obtain liberal supplies of milk and at the same time to help the farmers improve their living conditions.

It will be seen that Mr. Polson, originally commencing his business on the capital of less than Rs. 100, has now extended his business to one involving a capital of about Rs. 12,00,000. About Rs. 3,00,000 per year are spent by the Publicity Department of this Company.

The sales organization of the Company is one of which the Company may justly be proud and in all the leading Presidency towns of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, as well as in Burma and Ceylon, the Company has its own Branches. Regular stocks are maintained at all these places to serve their respective territories.

THE POWER PLANT AND MACHINERY.

A few details about the factory construction will be of interest to our readers. The building was designed on Danish models by Messrs. Taraporewalla, Barucha and Co. Mr. E. J. Taraporewalla of that firm being in special charge. It was constructed by Messrs. Gannon, Dunkerly and Co., Ltd., Mr. H. Engineer being in charge. The fleet of motor lorries which are maintained to collect the milk supplies and for other purposes are from the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, the fleet consisting of two ton Dodge Brother Lorries, with specially built bodies to accommodate the milk cans. The Asbestos for the roofing was by Bells' United Asbestos (India), Ld., Bombay.

The main Power Plant, including Boilers and Engine, as also the Electric Plant, the Pumps, Economisers, Chimney, Shafting and the Steam Piping were all supplied and installed by Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay. The boilers are Marshall "Lancashire" type, each capable of a working pressure of 150 lbs. per square inch, and an economiser is also installed. The self supporting steel chimney was also supplied and constructed in position by them.

The main engine is a "Marshall" class, low compression, series coupled, compound engine of their well-known "Drop-Valve" type and has a rope fly-wheel by which motion is imparted to the main shafting in the Dairy. This type of engine is one of the latest and most economical design and represents the best practice in every respect. All the Dairy shafting and wall brackets, pulleys, etc. were supplied and erected by the same firm.

The Electric Lighting Plant, 13 KW. at 230 Volts, comprises a "Marshall" special high speed, open front, vertical, steam engine, direct coupled to a dynamo, and so arranged that the latter may be run by means of a belt from the main shafting when the dairy is working, or driven by the small engine when the main shaft is at rest. A suitable switch board controls the sections of the electric supply to the various points in the dairy.

The pumps for boiler feeding were also supplied by Marshalls as well as those for general service, and are of the Hayward Tyler make, horizontal duplex piston pattern, brass fitted throughout, these pumps being very favourably known in India.

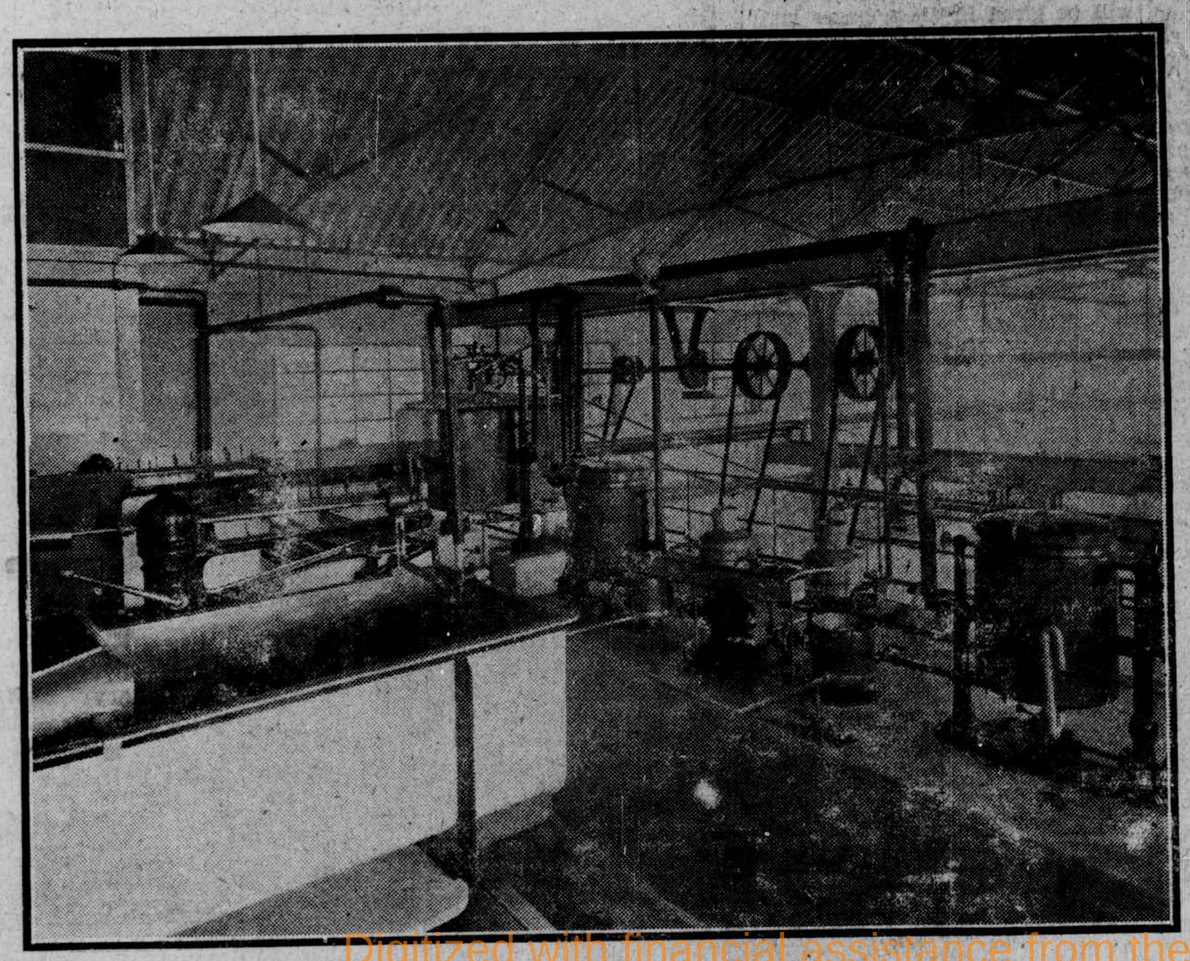
The work of the entire Electric Installation and Fitting being of special nature, necessitating expert supervision, was in the hands of The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company, of Bombay, whose expert advice and guidance were instrumental in making a considerable saving in the expenses.

The temperature of the Dairy being of a frequently varying nature, could only be tackled by expert and experienced hands so far as the Electric Installation was concerned, as otherwise, the temperature variations would surely tell upon the wires and cut short the life of the Installation.

Messrs. The Eastern Electric Light and Power Company have utilized special damp and flame proof wires and have run them in special inside-enamelled conduits and we understand that not a single wooden block or a wooden peice has been used even for a Ceiling Rose or a Switch, the wiring having been carried out most systematically under the regular scrutiny and supervision of their engineers.

The Ammonia Refrigerating Plant is by J. and E. Hall, Ltd., supplied through their Indian Agents, Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

This plant is capable of extracting 270,000 B.T.U. per hour when working with condensing water at 90 deg. Fahr. and cooling water at 37 deg. Fahr. It includes two compressors, each absorbing 17 b.h.p. and each with a guaranteed output of 135,000 B.T.U. per hour, together with strainers, ammonia gauges, etc., and usual sundries for the above machines. There are an Ammonia Condenser, water circulating pump, water piping from pump to condenser tray, Ammonia Evaporator, 1-1|2in. centrifugal pump for circulating cooled water, water connecting piping, complete with necessary valves, etc., and all insulations, Ammonia piping and fittings between the various parts of the plant, Insulation to 'cold' piping consisting of cork shell sections, etc.



Separators and Pasteurising Plant.

CEMENT MACADAM ROADS.

(Continued from page 3.

in curing a Cement Macadam Road as would be ordinary concrete road.

Immediately the rolling of a section is completed, the surface must be protected by means of canvas or empty cement bags thoroughly moistened damp until the following morning. The surface must then be protected from drying out too rapidly by using any of the customary protection methods ponding or wet earth.

OPENING FOR T

Traffic must not be allowed on the road before the expiry of 15 days after completion of the work.

TOOLS REQUIRED.

1. Gauge box for sand and cement, capacity 1 1/4 cubic feet.
2 Coarse brushes. These should be washed after each day's work to prevent their becoming cement bound.
2 Soft brushes (for brushing off surplus slurry to next section)
4 Four gallon watering cans 'with' roses.
1 Fork distance between prongs not to exceed 1 1/2".
3 Boning roads.
2 Mixing boards.
8 Shovels for mixing.
2 Pick axes.
114-15 lb. hammer.
1 Diamond pointed wedge.
2 Wooden rammers 18" x 9"
36 Steel spikes to secure timber 12" long by 3/4".
Tarpaulins or canvas to protect finished surface during first hours.

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The Bombay Chronicle
TRADE & ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1930

A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(Continued from Page 1'.)

tallation on similar lines could prove of any assistance."

"Actually the Governments of the post War years have appeared to observe with alarming indifference the tariff movements within the Empire that have helped to disable the export trade of home industries."

* * * *

But this paper is not content with the old old advice to the employers to "put their house in order". It observes aptly: "While most of the reasonable-minded employers will agree that a great deal of the trouble from which Lancashire suffers is the result of the trade's short-sightedness when lulled into a false sense of security by abnormally prosperous conditions, it is bound to be conceded that the Government can do quite as much for cotton as cotton can do for itself." One could repeat the same remarks as regards India, excepting to add that here, while cotton has done at least something for itself, Government has not only not done anything but made the industry's position worse.

* * * *

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

But the palm for ingenuity in devising a highly protective tariff system still under the guise of Imperial Preference and yet able to keep out British textile goods should be awarded to Canada. According to their latest proposals Imperial Preference rates will be allowed to only those goods in which the raw material is at least 50 per cent. British. This looks simple and inoffensive, but as regards cotton, the British Empire will have to expand and develop for another century before it could produce sufficient good cotton so as to enable Lancashire to embody 50 per cent. of it in its exports to Canada or elsewhere. Till then Lancashire cloth will be classed as foreign goods subject to high duties!!

* * * *

JOURNALISTS IN "CONFERENCE".

Once again our journalists have met in conference and talked about trade unionism and better conditions, while at the same time confessing that among Indian journalists, as a rule, journalism is a vocation and not a profession. There is, however, one may add, another class of journalists in India to whom it is a regular business profession and these consider most of the Indian journalists as "no class".

It is well to remark now that journalism all over the world has ceased to be the vocation of the poor and the pastime of the opulent. It is a profession and the business pays as well as any other, if proper business principles and practices are applied to it.

There is no need now to discuss why Indian journalism makes martyrs of its devotees. Suffice to point out that in India there are at least two Indian-owned and Indian-managed papers which do prosper and are ahead of their Anglo-Indian rivals of a much longer standing and better patronage.

* * * *

PROSPECTS FOR THE YEAR.

The "Chronicler" knows no politics excepting so far as they affect Business, So he cannot be interested too openly in the controversy that is now going on as to the causes of the decline in Indian securities and shares. Trade prospects should have been good but are not. Has politics affected the situation? One school thinks it has and is alarmed. These may advise any action, but it will all recoil on trade and business. The other school may retort that this depression will only be short-lived and once the panic is passed prosperity will return: the country will be yet more prosperous, for it will be at least assured of internal peace and development.

* * * *

BOMBAY ENGINEERS AND WORLD POWER CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Mechanical Engineers' Association has been invited to send representatives to the second World Power Conference to be held in Berlin in June. Arrangements are being accordingly made to depute a competent Indian mechanical engineer to attend. The Association have also received a Guide to the Chief Plants of the Power Industries in the various parts of Germany, details of which will be given in these pages later on.

* * * *

ITALY MOBILISES COTTON.

The 3-1/2 million spindles of the Italian cotton industry have adopted a binding agreement by which definite quotas are allotted and output is being restricted and the price of cotton goods raised in the internal market. The result has been a considerable rise in prices, which has made adjustment to the high stabilised Lira difficult. But the export trade still prospers as Mussolini will see to it that Italian goods will sell all over the world. Just now there is an Italian Trade Mission touring in India and we may soon see the activities of the recently formed Italian Cotton Export Association having its effect on the Indian market.

* * * *

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received a wall calendar from the Swiss Locomotive and Machine Works, Winterthur, (through their Indian office at Bombay) in which are depicted a few of the various power plants and accessories manufactured by that firm and installed by them in India. The A. E. G. India Electric Ltd. have also sent us a wall calendar, its monthly sheets showing the products of the firm, ranging from household appliances to huge power plants. Another calendar has been received from Johne-Werke, A. G. Bautzen, Germany.

LATEST COTTON PRICES!

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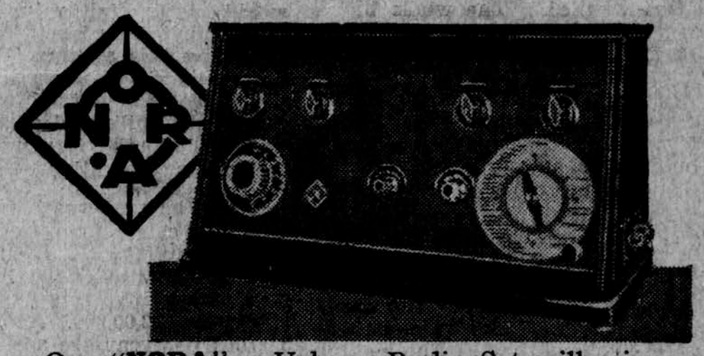

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REVIEW OF INDIAN COTTON.

—o—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Company of Bombay have issued a brochure containing a review of Indian cotton for the season 1928-29. The booklet has its distinctive merits in that it deals with the trade conditions in Bombay and gives specific reasons why Indian cotton was sold below parity during the season. Whatever might have been the condition during that period, Meesrs. Mehta and Company assert that the outlook for Indian cotton is much better than what it was at this time last year. Presuming that the crop is a normal one the publishers think that the carry-over of Indian cotton on September 1, 1930, would be smaller than that of this season. This feature should tend to bring the prices up in parity with Americans.

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